

Charge Brownell Easy on Mobs

499

PENNIES. The little Puerto Rican woman in her worn overcoat and scarf came to our office, carrying a coffee-can. "The Worker is my paper," she said. "Your paper helped me against the landlord. I bring this to you." The coffee-can was filled with pennies. For three months, she has been putting aside all she could for the paper. "Two cents, three cents every day I put in the coffee-box," she said. This is how this paper, which as a workingclass paper does not get the advertising making up 75 percent of the average paper's income, is able to live. We still have \$9,000 to go to complete our present \$60,000 fund campaign. A sharp drop in contributions this past week has put us in a deep hole. We urge all groups, readers, individual supporters, friends to come through NOW with contributions to put us over the top!

More Confessions of a Cigarette Smoker

Lady Nicotine Slaves Face New Perils

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS TIME perhaps to submit a report on this personal case history of a cigarette smoker.

I feel I must for I received more mail, perhaps, on my article warning of the dangers to those who smoke cigarettes than I have for any piece I have written in recent years.

To be honest I cannot say that I have conquered the habit. I am still in the clutches of Lady Nicotine, but I can report that I am much less her slave now than I was three months ago. I have cut down to a pack a day; progress registered.

I can report, however, that since The Worker published my piece some six weeks ago, the hue and cry against the cigarette menace has risen. I hasten to disclaim credit for this: it seems that many people are getting the same idea at the same time.

The clamor has even begun to cut into the profits of the cigarette companies according to no less an authority than the Wall Street Journal. And it has evoked a cry of anguish from the president of the American Tobacco Company, who denied all charges flatly like the burglar in the dock who says, "Who, me?" And so the budget on cigarette advertising has been upped and you will find more ads in the papers extolling the bliss of the butt than you ever saw before.

THERE IS much to report, but this week I would like to submit the findings of Dr. Clarence W. Lieb to you. Dr. Lieb is said to be an authority who spent ten years as a research adviser to a major tobacco company. He supervised the Stef-

ansson nutritional studies at Bellevue Hospital, and these facts are from a study he wrote called "Safer Smoking."

Tobacco, he says, is a poison, and he minces no words about that, but it can relax the weary body and the oppressed mind. Doubtless that is why so many people smoke so many billions of cigarettes. He has no argument, it appears, against moderate smoking. But go to excess, he hastens to warn you, and you are subject to many grave physical ills, some that may even shorten your life.

The good doctor tells of a study of 7,000 persons by the late Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins which showed that up to the age of 50 the death rate of heavy smokers was more than double that of non-smokers.

Then he moves onto grounds that you have overlooked before and which may provoke you to stop and think a moment, perhaps with some alarm. Studies, he says, made by cancer, stomach, and heart specialists all indicate the pernicious effects from the habitual use of tobacco.

BUT THE NEW grounds are these: many doctors now agree, he says, that decreased sexual activity of men in their 30's and 40's may often be traced to excessive smoking.

One reason he gives is that tobacco causes toxic changes in the blood which impede the formation of sexual hormones.

Nor, he declares, are women exempt. He cites a German study made of more than 5,000 women that shows there may be

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The New York-Harlem Edition The Worker

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The Worker Not Involved in Strike; Help Get the Paper to the People

THE WORKER is not involved in the newspaper strike because its photo-engraving is done by a unionized commercial firm not associated with the contract negotiations on the other papers.

Other newspapers in the same position are not publishing because the Publishers Association wants a solid front against the striking workers. The Worker is interested in aiding the workers, not the publishers.

Unfortunately, many newsstands either do not carry The Worker or have shut down.

Hence we urge readers to help spread The Worker by selling it on the streets. Volunteers can come to The Worker office at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor, any time during the day—Friday, Saturday and Sunday—to pick up papers for sale.

Newspaper Workers Set High Mark in Labor Solidarity

— See Page 2 —

Education Chiefs Sponsor Man Who Labeled FDR Traitor

— Page 14 —

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge

What ABOUT Freedom of the Press?

Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Representative to the UN.
Dear Sir:

In your address to the UN Assembly's Political and Security Committee a week ago last Tuesday you cited appearance of the Daily Worker as proof of freedom in our land.

You neglected to mention a few pertinent facts:

The editor and former publisher are in jail, convicted under a law which makes their ideas and thoughts a crime; our correspondents in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia—and our business representative in

Cleveland—have all been arrested under this law. In addition, our Pittsburgh correspondent has been sentenced to 20 years under a Pennsylvania law for his work as our correspondent, thus facing 25 years in jail. We can publish, but our reporters, editors, circulation representatives face jail for writing in our paper, and for circulating it.

Workers in shops throughout the land, those employed in any area of public service; foreign-born workers, and the relatives of any such workers—making up the bulk of our population—read our paper at the

risk of job loss, deportation and numerous other serious perils, including being labelled as "spies," the new "Reichstag Fire" hoax in our land.

Readers, circulators, advertisers in our paper are being continuously and systematically harassed by the FBI. They are visited by these police agents, threatened, told all sorts of fantastically false tales in order to force them to drop reading, selling, advertising in this paper.

If we still publish, it is because there are still Americans who are ready to stand up and

tell the would-be destroyers of our precious American liberties, for whom you speak, that they are ready to defend these liberties; to write for, read and spread a working-class paper of their choice.

What are YOU going to do to see that these liberties are really secured, Mr. Lodge? Will YOU undertake to guarantee that we can write for, read and circulate this paper without fear of job loss, and without daily worrying about that dawn "knock-at-the-door" which has meant five years in jail, and more, for our colleagues?

Federal Judge Hits Ike's Man

By BERNARD BURTON

THE MAN who worked the "Communist conspiracy" hoax up to a charge of disloyalty against former President Truman is himself under charge of hindering the exposure and prosecution of big-time gangsters and racketeers. The man is Attorney General Herbert Brownell who came under fire last week from two federal judges and others.

Most scandalous situation arose from the Justice Department's action in Denver. Involved also were cases in St. Louis and Detroit.

In Denver, Brownell went so far as to take the unprecedented step of removing a U. S. attorney in the middle of his term, as he was successfully prosecuting a mob which had been mulcting Colorado for millions of dollars. The action was so brazen that it brought open criticism of Brownell from Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter in Denver.

BACKGROUND of the Denver case is this:

For 20 years the Smaldone brothers—Clyde and Eugene—had been the bosses of all vice and gambling in Colorado. No one had been able to crack down on their syndicate of hoodlums and gunmen. Two years ago a small town Mexican-American lawyer, Charles S. Vigil, was appointed U. S. attorney and immediately undertook to get the goods on the Smaldones.

It was a Herculean task, not because the evidence could not be collected on these gangsters, but because their strong-arm terror was so widespread that it was impossible to get a jury over which they did not exercise some control.

And as a matter of fact Vigil's first attempt to crack down on the mob resulted in a hung jury. He sought to pin down the Smaldones on a charge of income tax evasion. From the start two jurors kept shouting "not guilty," shutting their ears to any evidence.

VIGIL immediately summoned—
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BROWNELL

See story
on Page 4

The Truth About Korean Atrocities

Newspaper Workers Set High Mark in Solidarity

THE RADIO and TV commentators last week sought to picture New Yorkers as nettled and mad because they couldn't buy any of the big newspapers. But if New Yorkers were nettled—and there was no evidence of this among the paper-reading subway riders—it wasn't at the workers who had shut down the biggest papers in the country's biggest city.

New York is a union town, and among working people there was admiration for the exemplary all-craft unity that was checking a gigantic anti-union plot, such as has been seldom witnessed in any industry. The profit-fat publishers—the owners of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, World-Telegram, Post, Daily News and Daily Mirror—had made long preparations for this battle.

BEHIND THEM was a secret "strike insurance" fund of at least

three million dollars. Its existence was first exposed during the CIO American Newspaper Guild strike last summer against the Seattle Times. It was then revealed that the American Newspaper Publishers Association was handling this insurance fund to help any struck paper. An unspecified amount over the \$3 million was being handled by Lloyd's of London.

The New York Publishers Association, which has always worked closely against labor, was believed to have other funds for "mutual aid."

With this nest egg, the publisher chose this moment for a showdown. The gauntlet was thrown down to the AFL Photo Engravers, one of the smaller craft unions.

But every union in the industry—Newspaper Guild, Typographers, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Deliverers, Mail Handlers—knew immediately that the target was all labor.

THE ENGRAVERS were first in line. Nearly every other union had contract expirations or wage reopeners coming up soon afterward. The Guild was already in arbitration with its wage reopeners.

Banking on the fact that the engravers are highly skilled and generally conservative workers, the publishers turned down their demands for a \$15 package raise, and countered with an offer to arbitrate on a \$3.75 increase.

The engravers voted it down, despite the support given the pub-

lishers' proposal by Edward J. Volz, international president of the union. They recalled how an earlier arbitration had brought a wage cut instead of an increase.

The men put on their picket signs and more than 19,000 other workers refused to cross. On Monday only one paper appeared—The Herald Tribune, which was not affected by the strike. But Tuesday, it suspended publication. The Trib workers refused to handle "hot copy" from the struck papers which were to be inserted in the Trib as advertisements.

It was also known that the Publishers Association put the heat on the Trib to suspend in the hope of further intimidating the workers.

THIS ACT alone demonstrated that talk of the "free press" in New

York City was a farce. If ever there was a demonstration of the trust and cartel set-up among the commercial papers, this was it. All of them toed the same anti-union line in relation to the workers, just as all of them spread virtually the same Big Business political line in their columns.

Their plot, however, wasn't working. It was being countered with something that had always proved invincible in every industry and in every country—the unity of labor. It was a unity that had been born on a picket line three years ago when the Newspaper Guild struck the World-Telegram and the mechanical unions refused to cross the picket line.

The Telly strike started the unity ball rolling. The publishers' conspiracy couldn't stop it.

AFL, CIO SOUND ALARM

Save Social Security From GOP Wreckers

By GEORGE MORRIS

A FIGHT to save social security from being emasculated and reduced to the status of state-controlled relief for the aged, is shaping up as a House Committee began a "study" for proposed changes. Rep. Carl Curtis, Republican of Nebraska, who heads the

committee has been gunning for Social Security for years. He is one of the 12 members of the Senate and House who opposed the 1950 improvements in the law. He also opposed some of the 1952 amendments to improve the law. He was also among those who in 1948 voted for the Gearhardt amendments which deprived some half million of eligibility to benefits. He has been the foremost spokesman against the very principle of social security.

An indication of the attitude of the committee's chairman was recently disclosed by Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL's legislative representative, who said a written request by Nelson Cruikshank, director of social security of the AFL, to testify before the committee, was not even answered.

BOTH THE AFL AND CIO at their recent conventions endorsed the bill introduced by Senator Lehman (S2260) designed to improve the Social Security Act in the amount of benefits and in the scope of its coverage.

The two conventions, in their resolutions and reports of their officers, sounded the alarm over the threat to the program and to the 85,000,000 Americans who have a fully insured status under it. All signs point to a struggle over the Social Security program that will place it near the top of the list of issues to be fought out in next year's congressional campaign.

The CIO and AFL are also opposed to President Eisenhower's proposal for a freezing of SS payroll deductions to the present 1.5 percent each for the employer and worker. The law calls for a hike to two percent January 1. The resolutions of both conventions warned that the effect of the freeze would be to undermine the reserve fund and endanger the benefits requiring an annual fight with Congress for appropriations to cover them.

SS IS UNDER attack from several directions. The Chamber of Commerce, most influential body in Rep. Curtis' committee, launched a campaign immediately after Eisenhower's election for a "universal coverage" plan that would also shift under the plan the entire public assistance program that costs the federal government more than a billion dollars. The Chamber

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Production Goes Down, Prices Up
- National Strike Hits Can Firms

BIGGEST CANNING plants in this country and Canada were shut down as members of the CIO United Steelworkers walked out. Firms struck were the giant Continental and American Can companies. Union is demanding a 21-cent hourly package raise. Top offer of the company before the strike deadline was 3½ cents.

WEEKEND LABOR highlights will be taking place in Washington and Chicago. In Washington, CIO United Auto Workers will convene its national conference on unemployment. Shorter workweek is expected to get much discussion as layoffs begin to appear and threat of labor-saving "automation" looms. . . . In Chicago, National Negro Labor Council will open sessions Saturday, with fight against jimcrow on jobs at center of agenda.

Ford Tells One

No 'Crisis' Here, Ford Tells Reds

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Henry Ford 2d refuted today a Russian prediction of "inevitable economic crisis" in the West with the statement that American automobile production will reach an all-time peak early next year.

Mr. Ford, a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said in reply Mr. Ford scouted Russian prosperity claims in view of statements in the Assembly plenary session yesterday that the United States share of the budget should not be cut and the Russian share should not be raised, because the United States was in such fine shape and the Russians weren't.

Ford Laying Off 3,100

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Ford Motor Co. will lay off 3,100 hourly employees when it shifts automobile engine-making from River Rouge to its Dearborn plant shortly. Ford said it expects to absorb 450 of those laid off in other operations later.

These stories, one under the other, appeared in the New York Herald Tribune last Sunday. No economic crisis here, said Henry Ford; but eight inches down was the story of Ford laying off 3,100 with the possibility that 450 might be rehired.

INDUSTRIAL production for November hit the lowest point in a year, according to the index of the Federal Reserve Board. Index stood at 228 for November, compared to 231 in October and 235 a year ago November. It was a drop from the postwar high point of 241 reached in June of this year. Sharpest fall was in durable goods industries. . . . Labor Department's Consumers Price Index hit all-time high of 115.4. . . . Help wanted ads have been falling off, according to article in Editor and Publisher.

ANTI-DEPRESSION program was urged by the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Pointing to danger signs in non-ferrous metals and to "signs of a threatening general economic collapse," the board urged increased jobless benefits, wage raises, increased tax exemptions for workers, large-scale public works program, and removal of barriers to east-west trade.

MINERS STRUCK at the Karen mine of U. S. Steel in Fredericktown, Pa. United Mine Workers members walked out for a second time in two weeks over refusal of the company to discuss a grievance on transfer of one miner to a lower-paying job.

WAGE GAINS in the fur and leather industry highlighted report of President Ben Gold to the executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers. Gains were made in face of depression conditions in industry and sharpened anti-labor attacks.

"INJUNCTIONITIS" WAS a theme of series of speeches by James L. Burke of the Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council. He warned of "the new attack against labor" through use of state courts. He also blasted state labor relations board as "screen" for non-union employers to fight unions.

ELECTION battle in San Francisco was shaping up as NLRB reversed a previous position and order a bargaining poll between AFL Teamsters and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at six warehouses. Warehouses were under contract to ILWU.

Post \$36,000 Bail For Sid Stein

From San Francisco last week came news that friends of Sid Stein and supporters of civil liberties had posted bail of \$36,000 to secure his freedom pending trial on a franking Smith Act charge.

AFL AND ILA DOCKERS WERE UNITED

Gov't Fink Halls Met By One-Day Strike

By HARRY RAYMOND

INTRODUCTION of government hiring halls for longshoremen was protested by a work stoppage last Tuesday which tied up for one day nearly every pier of the vast New York-New Jersey waterfront. The men returned to work when federal prosecutors threatened to move against the dockers under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Longshoremen said they will continue their fight in other ways.

The stoppage spread like wild-fire after about 100 dock workers, who had been denied licenses to work by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission because of alleged past arrests and convictions, formed picket lines along a one-mile stretch of the West Manhattan pier area.

Signs carried by the pickets charged: "We are locked out. We want work."

DOCK WORKERS, registered for work at the new hiring halls, refused to cross the picket lines.

They halted work on docks north of Manhattan's 42 St where the huge luxury liners make port. They stopped unloading the Grace liner Santa Maria, near 14 St.

The stoppage spread to U.S. Line piers in Manhattan, to Brooklyn's Breakwater docks and to piers of the American Export Line in Jersey City. Longshoremen likewise refused to unload baggage on the giant liner United States and the S.S. Gripsholm.

Dockers of both the old independent International Longshoremen's Association and the AFL-ILA were united in the stoppage.

Both ILA and AFL are enjoined by a Taft-Hartley injunction from striking until Dec. 24. Capt. Wil-

liam V. Bradley, new president of the Independent ILA, and Ace Keeney, chief organizer of the AFL-ILA, declared the stoppage unauthorized and called on the men to return to work. The men were back on the piers Wednesday declaring they will continue the fight against the "fink halls."

"WE DON'T LIKE politicians telling union men who can work and who can't," declared a Manhattan longshoreman. Another dockster described the government hall as the "old fink hall system dressed up in new clothes designed by Gov. Dewey." Another dock worker said he walked off the job protesting the commission's refusal to license "a good man on our gang because he was arrested 20 years ago."

"Dock News," newspaper published by rank and file longshoremen, distributed a handbill calling on all organized labor to "support this longshoremen's fight for decent conditions." The handbill added: "We say that the only answer to the shapeup is a membership controlled hiring hall, untouched by either gangsters or politician friends of the shipowners."

Many longshoremen charged the commission was conducting the same old shape-up, permitting hiring bosses to shape-up the men on the street and then march them in the hall. They also complained of "favoritism," stating the commission had failed to establish a rotation hiring system.

POINT of ORDER!

A BOAST
By ALAN MAX

There's no doubt about it. New York City is the most truthful spot in the country during a newspaper strike.

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World of Labor

The Facts Since the CIO's 1949 Expulsions

By GEORGE MORRIS

TO JUDGE by the recent convention in Cleveland, the officialdom of the CIO has learned little, if anything, since the 1949 convention in that same city expelled 10 CIO unions with a membership of about 900,000. The delegates, the overwhelming majority of them officials of the CIO or their respective unions, were mostly the same people who voted to expel the 10 unions.

Walter Reuther opened the convention with a reminder to the delegates that four years earlier the CIO took the expulsion step, "unprecedented in history," in that very auditorium, and as a result of that step the CIO is "stronger than ever before" is at "peak membership" and has "teamwork in the leadership." Reuther was the prime mover of that expulsion step in 1949. What are the facts? Is there any truth to what Reuther claims?

These are basic questions because many persons, including some leaders who voted for the expulsions, were sold the idea that the so-called "red" influence in the CIO blocked its progress.



THE SIMPLEST WAY to test Reuther's claim is to compare the CIO's membership. But the CIO does not reveal its membership figures. We can only go by recent annual financial reports made public by the CIO which showed the per capita payments running around 4,000,000, compared with the past public claims of 6,000,000 members. But the latter figure was an exaggeration.

The only evidence on the record is the annual allotment of delegates to each of the CIO's affiliates as submitted in the report of the credentials committee at each convention and printed in the proceedings. We have the printed proceedings of 1949 and 1953 before us and they show:

At the 1949 convention all the affiliated internationals including the expelled unions that had 65 delegates, were allotted 298 voting delegates. At the 1953 convention all the affiliated internationals were allotted 272 delegates. Thus, in face of four years of an upward trend in employment since the 1949 economic recession; and although the CIO regained some of the lost members through costly raids and creation of substitute unions, its membership is still BELOW what it was in the 1949 convention.

There can be no other conclusion because the number of delegates representing the membership is lower by 26 or nearly 10 percent. The basis for CIO convention representation, as provided in its constitution, and as printed in the convention proceedings, is a step-up pattern—more delegates for more members.

THE COMPARISON is even more striking when it is noted that such increase in representation as occurred were mainly in auto and steel, a hike of 10 and 8 delegates respectively. This reflects the flow of new members in already organized fields because of the rise in employment induced by war work. A comparison of the representation for the other unions shows them mostly static, down or up a little.

The basic conclusion should be quite apparent. Getting rid of the progressive-led unions did not help the CIO to gain new members. Nor has it helped to revitalize the southern organizing drive of which there is hardly anything left now.

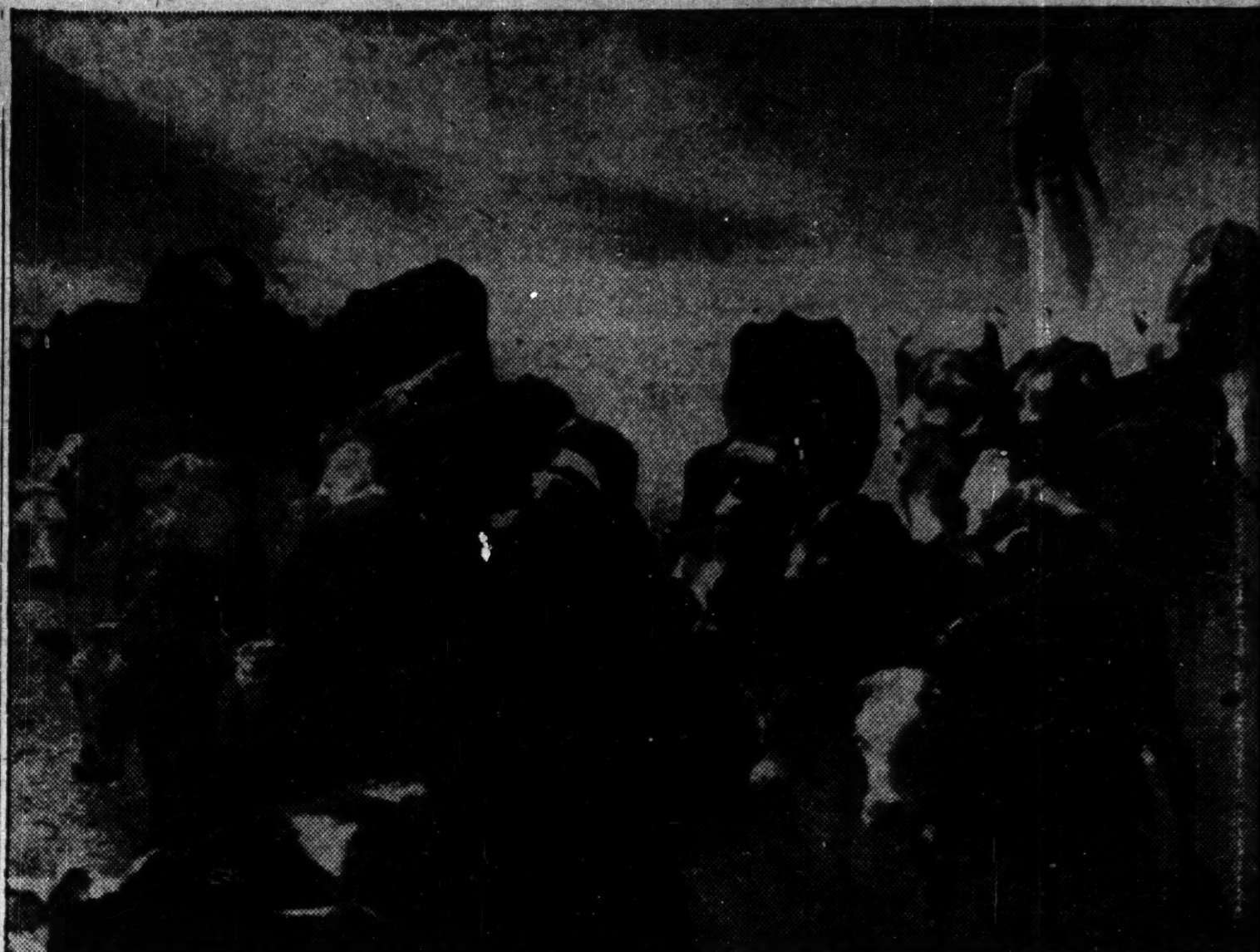
The 1949 expulsions did open the gates to the menace of costly raiding. The CIO's leaders thought they could exploit the anti-red hysteria to raid the expelled unions with impunity. Speaking at the Cleveland convention, Reuther disclosed "the record shows in the period of two years 1,245 raids have been made by the CIO and AFL unions upon affiliated unions of the other group." Just the raids between the CIO and AFL, for only two years, numbered more than the raids and counter-raids between the expelled unions and the CIO. And those CIO-AFL raids, concedes Reuther, cost "millions and millions."

JAMES B. CAREY, head of the IUE-CIO which he boasted was "one big glorious raid against the UE," was most bitter of those at the CIO convention who complained of AFL raids. He listed 20 AFL unions that are now raiding the "one big glorious raid"—the IUE.

It should be clear that today, four years after the expulsions, there are several raids between AFL unions for every raid affecting one of the expelled unions. It is this division that is the real cancer eating into the vitals of the labor movement, not "Communism" as Reuther said.

As for the Reuther claim of "teamwork in the leadership" there wasn't a person in the hall who believed him. The main topic of discussion among the delegates was on speculation over what David McDonald and his United Steelworkers will do. The division between Reuther and McDonald took an ugly turn. The latter remained conspicuously silent amidst widely published reports that he may pull out of the CIO any day. And as we have already noted, Reuther who spearheaded the expulsion move in 1949, is being "red-baited" today as a "socialist" by his opponents.

IT IS, of course, not our object to minimize the strength of the CIO. But when some people credit this strength to "anti-Communism" and falsely exaggerate strength to "justify" a false policy and to cover up the CIO's gravest mistake, then it is necessary to lay the facts on the table. Reuther's line of false argument can only add grist to the mill of the McCarthyites.



A cattle drive in a drouth area as steers are sent to the market.

Ducks Issues Facing Farmers Why Ike's Millionaire Cabinet

IT HAS been pointed out that the main reaction of the Eisenhower administration to the growing revolt of the farmers is fear. Certainly the cabinet of millionaires knows that the farmers are being hurt. They also know that no steps are planned which can provide real relief for the agricultural producers of the nation.

On the contrary the difficulties which the small and middle farmers are facing difficulties which big business and their political agents planned.

That is why the politicians antic-

pate trouble.

THE DISASTROUS DECLINE in the price of cattle is only part of this plan. During 1953, the prices of practically all farm products have been substantially reduced. The following table gives an idea of what has been happening. It is a table of "average prices" received by farmers over the U. S., and, of course, the declines in some places and for particular grades have been much greater. For instance Swift & Co. bought a good deal of beef this summer for 5 cents a pound, and many, many cattle were recently sold at 10 cents a pound, although the September "average" was 16 cents.

Of this increase, less than \$50 has gone to the farmer.

THE REMAINDER of that increased cost—\$200—has gone to the middleman—to the processors who buy nearly all the farm products and manufacture, or package it, and to the distributors, wholesalers and retailers. In 1946, 52 percent of the housewife's food dollar went to the farmer, the rest to the middleman. Today the farmer gets 47 percent. For the same loads, literally billions of dollars have been transferred to the processors.

The farmers have called for an investigation of these spreads. Benson is committed to do it. A preliminary release from his department shows pretty clearly that the government will do all it can to say that high labor costs are the reason.

But the facts are different. An unprecedented profits gouge is on. The giant food corporations, in one industry after another, have beaten down the price of farm products and kept the retail prices high.

It suffices to call the roll:

MEATS—Armour & Co.—The profits before taxes of this leading member of the beef trust, controlled by Morgan and Chicago, are about 3 times as great in 1953 as in 1952. Up to August 1, profits for 1953 were \$12.1 millions as against \$3.9 million in 1952. Swift's 1953 profits have not been published.

GRAINS—The leading millers, General Mills and Pillsbury were making profits far above last year—through May. Pillsbury's increase was 20 percent. Quaker Oats profits for the year ending June 30 were nearly \$18 million, up 13 percent from last year.

PACKAGED FOODS—In the year ending March 31, Rockfellers Food Corp. made the largest profits in its history, about \$55 million. Recently, the chairman, Clarence Francis, said that he expects the next fiscal year to be 10 percent better. Beatrice Foods reported its 1953 profits are 30 percent above 1952.

DAIRIES—J. P. Morgans National Dairy Products Corp. had profits in the first half of 1953 of \$42 millions, 12 percent above 1952. Rockfellers Borden Co. increased its 1953 profits by 20 percent over the 1952 level.

COTTON—The largest cotton merchants, Anderson Clayton & Co., reported that its income, after foreign taxes, for the year ending

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Declines in Average Prices Received by Farmers

	Price 9/15/52	Price 9/15/53	Percent Decline	Percent of Parity
Beef cattle, per lb.	\$3.33	\$1.16	-65	76
Lamb, per lb.	.34	.18	-47	78
Corn, per bushel	1.71	1.50	-12	84
Wheat, per bushel	2.00	1.92	-4	78
Rye, per bushel	1.73	1.13	-35	67
Cotton, per lb.	.39	.33	-15	96
All milk, per lb.	.051	.044	-14	93
Potatoes, per bushel	2.39	.99	-58	62
Cabbage, per lb.	.022	.015	-32	
Onions, per lb.	.023	.012	-48	
Oranges, per box	1.67	.95	-43	29

* From "Agricultural Prices"—Sept. 30, 1953.

AS A RESULT of these lower prices, the Department of Agriculture figures for its "parity ratio" fell on Sept. 15 to 92, a decline of 9 percent in ten years and to 25 percent for 1946. This figure for all farm products is now at the lowest level since 1941. For years the farmers have waged a struggle for "full parity"—i.e. to have government help in keeping the prices of farm products in line with the prices of what they buy.

Therefore, the steady decline of this parity ratio has political importance. When he ran for President, Eisenhower posed as a champion of price supports and of full parity. Now Eisenhower is trying to bow his way out, however, by saying that he is still for full parity but not for the kind of price supports that will make it possible.

The price declines means less income for the farmers—less money to live on, less money with which to repair and improve their farms. Benson says the decline for 1953 will be about \$1 billion or 7 percent. But it is much more.

According to the Department of Commerce, net farm income in the 2nd quarter of 1953 was at the annual rate of \$12.3 billion, or \$2.5 billion less than the farm income 1952. The decline for the whole year will probably be of that order—a drop of more than 15 percent.

IN ORDER to be able to keep on saying that 1953 farm income

is about \$1 billion lower than that of 1952—when it is really about \$2½ billion lower—Benson has had his statisticians revise the income figures and invent a new concept "realized net farm income". What he means is that this entirely unknown figure is \$1 billion less.

The farmers are losing even more than the correct income figures show. During 1953, the value of their lands, buildings and equipment will show a decline of about \$9 billions, according to Swift figures. In a corporation, such a decline would be set against income as a loss. If farm practices were similar, then 1953 income would be very, very small.

The farmers know that while the prices they receive have kept on falling, the prices of food at retail have remained steady.

There's no doubt about the facts. The cost of living has not dropped—it has instead, risen to an all-time high.

Official figures show:

1—The index of the retail prices of all foods was 114 in August, 1953, up 3 points from February, this year.

2—The cost of the housewife's market basket of foods has kept going up. This is a government figure of what it costs an average worker's wife in a year to feed the family. During July-Sept. 1953, that market basket of food cost \$1017—\$250 more than in 1946.

The Truth About Korea Atrocities

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN AT LAST it seemed that the Korean peace item would come up at the United Nations General Assembly our representative, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., introduced a two-year old diversion-atrocities. It was two years ago in November that a cease-fire proposal was being

discussed in Korea. Then a story crashed the newspaper headlines and TV screens throughout our country. Col. James Hanley, investigator for the U.S. 8th Army, charged that the North Koreans and Chinese had murdered 5,513 Americans. Just one week later Gen. Ridgway whittled the figure down to 365. The charge was so unsubstantiated that the Washington Post wrote Nov. 15, 1951:

"Is it just coincidence that the disclosure fits into the demand by Gen. Ridgway and his negotiators that the Communists agree to an exchange of prisoners of war before a cease-fire line is set? Or is the disclosure in the nature of a propaganda device to use as a bargaining level with the Communists—and to mobilize public opinion behind the UN demands?"

IF THE TIMING reveals Lodge's motives the question still remains: what about the charges of torture and murder of POWs leveled against the North Koreans and Chinese?

Lodge's charges as they apply to Americans are substantially the same as those made by Col. Hanley in November, 1951. He has merely upped Hanley's figure of 5,503 Americans to 6,113 Americans allegedly killed. But to build on Hanley's figures is to build on a charge which Hanley had made, to wit:

"The largest number of Americans known to have been killed by the Chinese was a group of 200 U. S. marines killed on Dec. 10, 1950, near Simlung on orders of the regimental commander of the 23rd Regiment of the 81st Division of the CCF (Chinese Communist Forces)."

Right after Col. Hanley's report was released reporter I. F. Stone went to Marine Corps HQ and inquired about this report. He was told the Marines have no such information. And now, two years later, with the revival of the atrocity charges, Stone again went to the Marines and they gave him a written statement declaring:

"This HQ was never able to confirm the news report published in 1951 to the effect that 200 American Marines were victims of at-



LODGE

rocities 10 December, 1950 by members of the Chinese Communist Forces. At that time the total number of Marines missing in action was less than 200. Since the Armistice 39 Marines have been repatriated who were captured prior to 10 December 1950 thereby decreasing the number who could have been killed on that date. There has been no information received from returned prisoners which would corroborate this story. This story is based on the statement of one captured Chinese soldier."

THE KEY sentence showing how this whole atrocity by fake was concocted is the last one quoting a prisoner captured by U. S. forces as the source. To show that this is how Lodge built up his case the record reveals that Lodge cited still another Hanley charge about the "slaughter of 1,250 American prisoners."

The incident which Lodge used says the 1,250 "were slaughtered in cold blood by their Communist captors if the confession of a North

Korean prisoner is true. Unfortunately, that is all the evidence contained in the file."

Unfortunately for whom, Mr. Lodge? Unfortunately for the case which you presented to the United Nations! Just as Marine HQ admitted in the case of the 200, so in the case of the 1,250, there is no evidence, no corroboration, nothing but a naked assertion.

AND NOW let us take up still another body of "evidence" which Lodge presented. This is based on statements by American POWs after they were released from prison camps.

U. S. military authorities were very much concerned during operation Big Switch because they did not want corroboration of GI letters which had said they were well treated as prisoners of war.

How the Army operated was revealed in a dispatch from Korea by Keyes Beech in the San Francisco Chronicle on Aug. 11, 1953:

"This is a fear-ridden atmosphere in which American PWs are being processed and being shipped back to the U. S. Of 425 ex-prisoners processed through this center in the last five days, only 88 have been made available for interviews with UN correspondents."

"All interviews with repatriates are conducted in the presence of a censor and a Counter-Intelligence Corps agent. . . . Often during the course of the interviews, ex-prisoners have turned to the counter-intelligence men for consent before answering questions."

In this fear-ridden atmosphere the reporters who were willing to stooge for counter-intelligence elicited atrocity stories. But on close examination these stories fall to the ground. For example, on Aug. 7 the N. Y. Daily News carried

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• Biggest British Strike • France Wants Out

BRITAIN'S biggest strike in 27 years took place last Wednesday when several million shipbuilding and engineering workers walked out for a 15 per cent wage increase. Auto plants, airplane factories, machine plants were closed as well as shipbuilding yards. Trains and buses ran empty to the industrial areas. American correspondents described the wage fight of British workers as a "red plot."

FRANCE HINTED she might be willing to negotiate with Viet Nam leader Ho Chi Minh to end the eight-year-old colonial war. A report by a Stockholm newspaper quoting Ho Chi Minh said the Indo-Chinese liberation leader was proposing negotiations. Faced with a steady drain of finances and manpower as a result of its hopeless military actions, the French Government was hunting for a way out.

PLOTTING intervention was the charge by Guatemala against the United States in the United Nations General Assembly. Guatemala's delegate said some members of the U. S. State Department have personal interests in the United Fruit Co. and are responsible for the propaganda campaign inciting hatred and enmity against his republic.

THE WORLD Peace Council meeting in Vienna endorsed a four-power meeting on Germany and direct negotiations between France and Viet Nam to end the Indo-Chinese war. The resolution said: "The latest exchange of notes between the great powers proves that the holding in the near future of a



HO CHI MINH

four-power conference on the German question is possible." It also stressed that a Big Five conference including China "is still the best method of achieving a relaxation of international tensions."

A FIVE-YEAR trade agreement was signed between India and the Soviet Union. Under the agreement trade turnover between the two countries will be bigger than ever before. India will export jute, tea, coffee, tobacco, shellac, black pepper and spices, wool, hides, skins and vegetable oil. The Soviet Union will export wheat, crude oil and oil products, timber, paper, iron and steel manufactures, industrial and electrical equipment, optical goods, chemicals, dyestuffs, medicaments, film and agricultural equipment.

Independence for Puerto Rico?

STATEMENT TO UN SHOWS POSITION IS TWO-FACED

AFTER A DEBATE in United Nations in which the U.S. delegation had protested that Puerto Rico is not a colony but a free country, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., came out with an unusual statement. He said President Eisenhower had authorized him to say that the U. S. is ready to give Puerto Rico independence if requested by the Puerto Rico legislature.

A statement issued by Ramon Mirabal, acting general secretary of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, throws a revealing light on this strange sequence of events. Mirabal said the statement by Lodge in UN:

"Reflects the difficult position in which the United States finds itself in maintaining the facade of an anti-imperialist nation while it keeps Puerto Rico in an evident state of oppression and colonial subjugation."

It will be recalled that the UN debate on this question came up when the U.S. stated it would refuse to submit reports to the UN on the status of Puerto Rico because the latter, supposedly was no longer dependent. Then came Eisenhower's announcement that he would be ready to free Puerto Rico.

"THERE is no doubt," the Puerto Rican Communist leader

said, "but that the President's statement seen within the framework of the recent discussions at the General Assembly, exposes the enormous fraud of the so-called Puerto Rican Commonwealth. Lodge's statement offering 'greater autonomy or complete independence,' is an official recognition by the U. S., that despite their declarations, Puerto Rico continues being a colony of the U. S."

However, the Puerto Rican leader said that the U. S. declaration was demagogic and that Wall Street controls were still envisaged for the Caribbean island people. The Puerto Rican Communist Party statement calls upon the Puerto Rican people "in and outside the Island, to fight for the development of broad mass actions to pressure the colonial legislature of Puerto Rico to demand of the U. S. government the immediate recognition of the independence of Puerto Rico." It also called on the people of the U. S. "to increase their support to the national liberation movement of the Puerto Rican people."

Soviet 'Yes' Has Washington Coming and Going . . .

THE SOVIET YES to a Big Four meeting has caught the State Department with its NO's showing in a most embarrassing manner.

The Nov. 26 note of the Soviet Government suggesting a Big Four meeting in Berlin was, of course, not the first time it had made such a proposal. But it did upset a cute little strategy Secretary of State Dulles had worked out on the eve of the Bermuda meeting of Britain, France and the U. S.

On Nov. 3 the Soviet Government had addressed a note proposing two meetings—a Big Five meeting (including China) to discuss easing of world tensions and a Big Four meeting on Germany. Dulles at once proclaimed to the world that this was a NO from the Soviet Union, to a Big Four meeting. It was nothing of the kind. What the Soviet Union proposed was both a Big Five and Big Four meeting without any preconditions.

So the Soviet Government sent its Thanksgiving Day note which made it very plain who were the AYE-sayers and who were the NAY-sayers. It was so plain that both London and Paris came through immediately with statements agreeing to the Soviet proposal of a Berlin meeting.

QUITE DIFFERENT was the first reaction from Dulles. He

dashed cold water on the whole thing. But this in turn revealed how phony was his previous argument that it was the Russians who were holding up a meeting. Furthermore, his British and French allies were breathing down his neck with their enthusiastic response to the Soviet proposal.

So 24 hours after Dulles' initial negative reaction to the Soviet note he did a little flip-flop. He told Washington newsmen, "We approach a possible meeting with representatives of the Soviet Union." But the very next day at his press conference President Eisenhower refused to commit himself definitely on the Soviet note. He still had to study it.

All this is puzzling to some of the Administration's most ardent supporters. Commenting on the State Department's initial rebuff to the Soviet Thanksgiving Day proposal the Philadelphia Inquirer says on Nov. 28:

"But to the general public the dismaying fact is that nowhere does the State Department note welcome the opportunity to get peace talks started, and nowhere in the statement is the word 'peace' to be found."

MEANWHILE, British Ambassador in Moscow Sir William Hayter had a cordial discussion with Soviet Premier Malenkov.

The London Foreign Office made no effort to conceal its pleasure at this contact. And in France the Foreign Office proposed accepting not only the Soviet proposal of a Big Four meeting in Berlin but for a discussion of Far Eastern questions, including Viet Nam, and with the participation of Peoples China.

European reaction to Dulles' NO was well put by British Laborite Aneurin Bevan who said:

"If the Russians don't cooperate, we say 'It is impossible to deal with them.' If the Russians are reasonable, we say, 'ah, that is a trap'."

Odds were that Washington would try to repair the damage which its NO was doing. But even when Washington agreed to a Big Four meeting, its aims would remain, according to the Wall Street Journal, not agreement but a continued drive for rearming western Germany. "The U. S. aim," Ray Cromley wired from Washington (Wall Street Journal Nov. 30): "To use a Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting to put the Kremlin on the spot over Germany."

More and more it becomes a matter of Wall Street agreeing with the State Department while the rest of the world, including the American people, favor genuine negotiations for a genuine peace.

Soviet People Talk About Consumer Goods

Reporter back from six-week tour of South Russia tells people reacted to news of increases in trade and consumer goods

By RALPH PARKER
MOSCOW.

RECENT measures to expand material well-being have caught the imagination of the Soviet people and created a new atmosphere in the land.

That is the principal impression I brought back from a six weeks' tour of South Russia and Georgia.

In harbor-side cafes and railway carriages, in street cars and ships, on the beaches and in the vineyards, after church and at race-meetings, in colorful southern markets and railway stations I heard a vast and varied tide of conversation ebbing and flowing about one subject—the swift expansion of food production and consumer goods manufacture that the government has promised to bring about within two or three years.

I happened to be on a mountain excursion with a party of Siberian collective farmers from a trade union sanatorium the day the plans for improving agriculture were announced; in the busy little port of Sukhumi when the plans for increasing supplies of manufactured goods and improving trade were announced, and sailing along the coast of the Black Sea, stopping at crowded health resorts, as the ship's public address system relayed the text of the government's measures for higher food production.

PEOPLE like to hear that consumption is going to rise in a spectacular way in so short a time. It gives them a feeling of quiet satisfaction to hear that as a nation

they can afford to live better than they are doing—heavy industry having reached such a degree of development that it can now supply light industry with much more equipment. And they are drawing hopeful conclusions from the fact that the RISE in the proportion of the national income being spent on material welfare is accompanied by a FALL in defense expenditure's share.

"What better proof could there be of the fact that human welfare is the supreme law of the land?" were the words with which a seaman opened a meeting of the crew of the motor-ship "Gruzia."

It is typical of the nature of Soviet society that though the new measures provide a splendid prospect of things to be consumed, the people reacted to them from the point of view of producers.

"We are giving you the means and the opportunity to grow this, to make this for yourselves—the machinery, the funds, the raw materials, the skilled labor, the economic incentive. The rest is up to you." That is what the official announcements really amounted to. And, certainly, the people I talked to were quick to grasp how their work was going to be affected by the new measures.

AN EMPLOYEE of the Ministry of Agriculture and his wife, a researcher at the Agricultural Academy, who were often to be seen on the tennis courts at Gagra, told us they had decided to apply for work at a Machine and Tractor Station in the Moscow Region, he for the post of director, she in the agronomist's office.

Siberian farmers had heard that up to 2,000 technicians and engineers at present working in mines and factories in the Altai Mountains were planning to take up agricultural work. Over a hundred mechanics were leaving the Stalingrad Tractor Works for posts in machine and tractor stations in the Stalingrad Region. A leading engineer from the Kirov Works in Leningrad, who was spending his holidays in a cottage by the Black Sea, read us a letter that mentioned that several workers from the machine shop had exchanged their jobs for ones in the country.

NOTICEABLE, too, was a change in the stores—not only among the customers but with the staff too. If the shops, generally speaking, are not now in a position to supply people with all they want they are at least eager to discover what those requirements really are and to pass on the information to the manufacturer. Shopkeepers in the lively trading center of Sukhumi in Georgia told us that they had never had so many customers asking for the Suggestions and Complaints Book which every shop in the Soviet Union is obliged to keep handy.

A sign of the times was the arrival in the shopping center at Sochi of an important commission of regional party officials. I watched them making a careful inspection of shop fronts and the merchandise on display. The Communist Party has called on its members to drop any condescending attitude towards trade.

ONE FACT that travelling



A street scene in Sukhumi, capital of the Abkhazian Republic.

through these food-producing parts of the Soviet Union brings home is that organizational changes can do much to correct present shortcomings.

At present you find extraordinary contrasts. The Simferopol-Moscow express, a luxuriously comfortable all-metal train which brings holiday-makers home from the Crimea in 36 hours, has no restaurant-car. Passengers have to snatch meals at station restaurants or buy it from peasants on the platforms. Yet there is food in abundance. Our travelling companion, an engineer's wife returning to Moscow after four months at Yalta with her little son, bought four geese on

the journey back to Moscow. Suitcases bulged with Crimean apples, poultry, bottles of Massandra wine.

Similarly, we found Sukhumi market a picture of abundance, with all kinds of semi-tropical fruits, delicious Black Sea fish, young mountain lamb, fresh vegetables. Yet at not one restaurant or cafe in the whole town could we get fruit, fresh fish or vegetables.

The "Gruzia" was carrying a cargo of fruit from Batumi to Odessa but the only fruit passengers could get in the dining saloons was tinned pineapple from Mexico!

THESE examples, to which could be added others of corresponding contrasts in the supply and distribution of textiles, shoes etc., go to show that big changes can be made in living conditions simply by administrative adjustments.

And these are being made. The higher procurement prices offered to food producers for their surpluses and other measures taken are inducing collective farmers to sell to the state. This, in turn, will result in a larger and more varied flow of fresh food through state-controlled retail outlets, and, hence, of more such outlets being provided.

Similarly, the expansion of local light industries for which ample funds are now available is going to make the distribution of manufactured goods more even and remove such anomalies as the fact that the inhabitants of Colchidea which has been famed for the quality of its wool since the days of Herodotus have to send to Tbilisi, hundreds of miles away, to buy a good suit length.

"Of course we manage to live pretty well," people in those parts told me. "There's always plenty of food and wine on the table. Our women are dressed in silk. Many of us build our own homes and you'll see more private cars about here than anywhere else in the Soviet Union."

"But it all takes a lot of unnecessary time. Why should we spend our time standing behind market-stalls—and never sure of selling everything—when we could sell all our produce through the co-op? Why should we have to wait six months to get a car delivered? It's not only plenty we want, it's leisure."

The recent government measures have provided a clear, detailed, actual program for material well-being. These measures have pleased people because they are concrete, because they promise to deal realistically with questions that arise in everybody's daily life.

"So I took the Isthmus...." -- T. R.

(Fourth of a series on U. S. Intervention in Latin America).

By RALPH CRANE

THE recent visit to Washington by President Remon of Panama to ask for higher annual payments by the United States for the Panama Canal Zone is a vivid reminder of its seizure by U. S. imperialism in 1903. President Theodore Roosevelt encouraged and aided a Panamanian revolution against Colombia, in order to build the Panama Canal.

Roosevelt, in 1903, had offered Colombia ten million dollars and a yearly payment of \$250,000 thereafter for a six-mile strip through the province of Panama. Herran, Colombian Minister at Washington had signed the Hay-Herran Treaty which embodied these terms; but on Aug. 12, the Colombian Legislature, considering the compensation inadequate, rejected the treaty, as it had every right to do.

"Blackmail!" shrieked the President of the United States.

Roosevelt's contempt for the people of Latin America is expressed in his private letters where he refers to the Colombians as "jack-rabbits," "cat-rabbits," "bandits who had tried to hold us up," and "the contemptible little creatures of Bogota."

This contempt is equalled by the ruthlessness with which Roosevelt achieved his goal, the building of the canal. On Oct. 17, 1903, the Colombian government proposed to send a mission to Washington on the canal question, but Secretary of State Hay wired the U. S. Minister in Bogota: "Useless to send a special envoy." Plans for the Panamanian revolution, three to four weeks off, were well under way.

ARMS and ammunition were being smuggled into the city of Colon (at one end of the present canal). J. C. Duque, U. S. citizen, owner of the Panama lottery, and of the newspaper "Panama Star and Herald," organized a fire brigade, but it was really a military organization. In Panama, Colon and other cities, military groups were organized, supposedly as police. The Panamanian revolutionary agent in Colon, Senor Porfirio Melendez was mustering 300 men in his city, supposedly for work at the Bocas del Toro plantation of the United Fruit Co., but they were organized to overcome the Colon police.

On Oct. 19, Roosevelt ordered a concentration of naval vessels off Panama.

The ringleaders of the conspiracy were the Frenchman, Philippe Bunau-Varilla; the U. S. citizen, Nelson Cromwell, and the Panamanian, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero. Bunau-Varilla, former chief engineer of the French Panama Canal Company, was a big shareholder in the reorganized French company. His unscrupulous lobbying was influential in the decision by the U. S. Congress to go ahead with the Panama route rather than the one through Nicaragua (favored for many decades). Nelson Cromwell was a member of the

law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell (of which the pious brigand John Foster Dulles is now a partner), employed by the French company as attorney and lobbyist. Dr. Amador Guerrero was the physician for the U. S. owned Panama Railway Company.

The commanding officer of the Colombian gunboat "Padilla" and the officers of the Colombian garrison in Panama City were bought off. The Colombian army of 10,000 men could have suppressed the revolt (this was admitted by Admiral Coghlan in a report to the Navy Department), but it was barred from Panama City; on land by officials of the Panama Railway, on sea by the U. S. Navy.

PANAMA thus became a republic, and within ten days was recognized by the United States. Panama was hoodwinked by Bunau-Varilla into appointing him Minister to the United States, with full powers. He proceeded to sell out the Panamanians, agreeing to terms far more severe than those of the Hay-Herran Treaty rejected by the Colombian Legislature. He hastily signed the treaty, before delegates from Colombia could get to Washington.

The ringleaders got their payoff. The United States paid Bunau-Varilla's Canal Company 40 million dollars for their canal rights and for equipment abandoned when construction ceased in 1889. He bragged about defending "a great moral interest of France." Nelson Cromwell got \$800,000 as his share of the loot, and Dr. Amador Guerrero became the first president of Panama.

Roosevelt got for U. S. imperialism the strategic canal zone. They got a strip not six miles, but ten miles wide through Panama, as U. S. property. Furthermore, the United States could take without

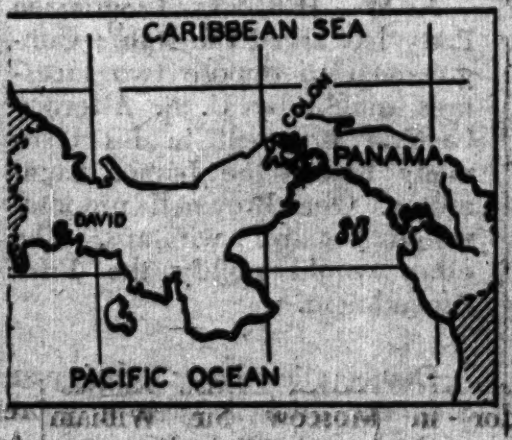
extra payment, whatever other lands were needed for the canal. And it took!

WHILE the Canal Treaty was under discussion in the U. S. Senate, Sen. John T. Morgan charged the President with violation of the Spooner Law for not proceeding with the alternative Nicaraguan route when Colombia rejected the Hay-Herran Treaty. He stated: "The Spooner Law had no reference to any caesarian operation by which a republic of Panama might be taken alive from the womb of Colombia and be empowered by our President to seize the territory of Colombia and to assume ownership and sovereignty there."

In a speech at the California State University in Berkeley on March 23, 1911, as an ex-president, he admitted publicly: "I took the Isthmus." He wrote to W. R. Thayer on July 2, 1915:

"If they (the Panama revolutionists—R.C.) had not revolted, I should have recommended Congress to take possession of the Isthmus by force of arms; and as you will see, I had actually written the first draft of my message to this effect. When they revolted, I promptly used the Navy to prevent the bandits, who had tried to hold us up, from spending months of futile bloodshed in conquering or endeavoring to conquer the Isthmus, to the lasting damage of the Isthmus, of us, and of the world. I did not consult Hay (Secretary of State—R.C.) or Root (Secretary of War—R.C.) or anyone else as to what I did, because a council of war does not fight, and I intended to do the job once and for all."

U. S. imperialism had now added the robbery of the Panama Canal Zone to the forceful imposition on Cuba of the shackling Platt Amendment.



A Prayer in Georgia for An American Heroine

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT WAS A GLIMPSE of life that you never forget: the heavy prison gates opened and the Negro mother came out into the open, clad in a thin blue prison dress, walking in superb dignity toward the assembly of prominent Negro and white women who had traveled a thousand miles to see her.

That was April 3, 1949.

I came with a delegation and I remember the calm of her manner, her simplicity and her magnificent self-possession and I can never forget the smile she gave the delegation which brought them to tears.

All of us had the same thought: what courage there was in this little Negro mother, this daughter of Georgia, who had given birth to 14 children, who had worked all her life virtually like a chattel slave of a century before.

Yet she stood before us, the calmest in the assembly, etched against the gates of the grim penitentiary to which she was sentenced for the rest of her life.

THIS IS A season when our Administration is vociferously alleging atrocities elsewhere in the world: it is time for our people to ask: "What about our native land?" Why doesn't Washington look to Georgia?

Mrs. Ingram was sentenced to her living death because she had defended her honor against the advances of John Stratford, a neighboring white farmer. "He told me that I would not live hard any more if I would do like he said, but I did not do what he wanted me to do. . . . He would not let me go. He threw his gun on me. He hit me with his gun."

Her screams brought her fifteen year old son Wallace to her help. "If it had not been for my son, Mr. Stratford would have killed me. He would not turn me loose until my son hit him again. Mr. Stratford died from the gun that he hit me with. It was his own gun."

What facts, what arguments could prevail against the ferocious bias of the Georgia jury? She was sentenced, her son Wallace was sentenced, and another son, Sammie, not yet fourteen, was sentenced to death.

A Negro woman of the South had committed the unpardonable crime, defending her honor against a white man. Her sons had dared to protect their mother.

HERE IS a woman, respected by her community, whose entire life was devoted to her children, whose ambition was to rear them as good citizens, and I can never forget the talk I had with her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin, in the two-room rickety cabin of Americus, Ga. It was an unseasonably cold, wet day, but four of Mrs. Ingram's children were barefoot. Mrs. Rushin explained that there were not enough shoes to go round.

Burlap bags stretched across gaps in the roof; there was not a glass pane in the house. The windows were boarded up, for glass costs money and poverty blots out Georgia's bright sun. Mrs. Ingram's daughter told me softly how she "hankered after learning" and how her mother had encouraged her to go through high school, and she described her mother's pride when she, Geneva, the sharecropper's daughter, became a school teacher.

And now her mother is behind bars, condemned there for life.

THE VERDICT brought a storm of condemnation: the Elks, the Atlanta CIO Council, the Atlanta Daily World, the Pittsburgh Courier, the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union (CIO) the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), universities, reli-



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

gious bodies, hundreds more, demanded freedom for the mother and her sons.

The death sentences were "generously" commuted to life imprisonment.

Six years have dragged by: Mrs. Ingram and her boys are still behind bars.

When the delegation of women came to see her, that April of 1949, she told them finally, the only moment her anguish broke through her calm: "I miss my children so bad, sometimes I don't know what to do. It hurts my heart for my little children."

It is a crime, ineradicable, that this woman and her two sons are still in prison. It is a crime of government and a stain on the honor of progressive Americans whose voices should have been heard ceaselessly on her behalf through all these years.

FOR THESE reasons the Women's Committee for Equal Justice has summoned all decent Americans to come with them to Atlanta, Ga., this Christmas season to petition the Governor of Georgia for her freedom.

That will be Friday, Dec. 18, 10:30 A. M.

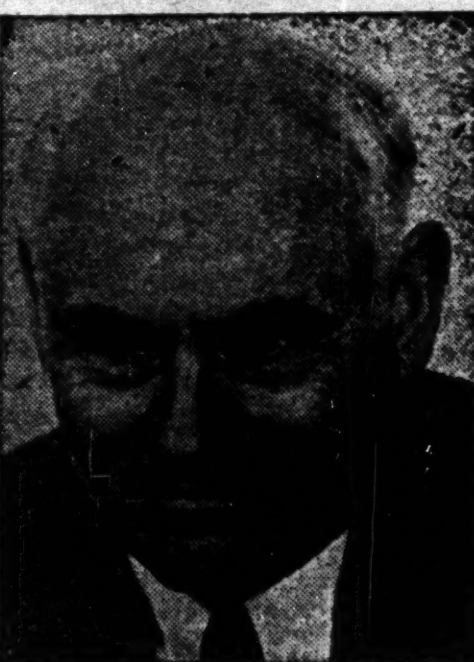
Before that the petitioners will assemble at 10 A. M. and pray for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram and her sons. They will meet in front of the Georgia State Capitol Building. At noon a conference on the Ingram case will open; the place will be announced at the prayer meeting.

Many Americans are already proposing that their church, their synagogue, their union, their community club, send wires, letters and resolutions to the Governor of Georgia to free Mrs. Ingram and her two sons.

The editors urge our readers to do likewise: continued silence is nothing less than criminal.

Those wishing to join the Holiday Season Conference and

Prayer meeting for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons are writing, Mrs. Mary Chuch Terrell, chairman, Women's Committee for Equal Justice, 6 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y. They are sending their name, their address, the name of their organization and its address, and are enclosing contributions to help carry on the work to free the Ingrams.



ROBERT MINOR

Honor Memory of Robert Minor

Last week staff members of The Worker paid tribute to an old friend and former editor, Robert Minor, who died Nov. 26, 1952. At a memorial meeting in Westchester, Abner Berry, Negro Affairs editor, Joseph North and Fred Ellis spoke in "Fighting Bob's" memory.

Starting Monday in the DAILY WORKER

a series of articles on "The Nov. 3 Elections and the Administration's Counter-Offensive"

By Paul Mercer

Warn Army Cadets On McCarthyism

OFFICERS AND CADETS at the U.S. Army's military academy at West Point assembled last week to hear a speech by a former brigadier general, youngish Telford Taylor. The speaker's message was a warning against McCarthyism, and a criticism of Army Secretary Stevens for knuckling down before the Nazi-like Wisconsin senator.

Rarely if at all since Franklin D. Roosevelt sat in the White House has a speech with genuine anti-fascist implications been delivered in the gray stone assembly hall at West Point. But Telford Taylor won his spurs fighting Nazis under Roosevelt. He was U.S. prosecutor of Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg. In November 1949 his report to the Army warned of "an alarming resurgence" of Nazism in West Germany, a warning which won few friends and influenced no generals in the Pentagon.

JOE MCCARTHY'S sensational charges of spies at the army's Fort Monmouth base had nothing to back them up, said Gen. Taylor, and were merely "an unscrupulous grab for publicity."

"Unless the senator can prove his charges," said Taylor, "and there is as yet no reason to think that he can even begin to—he will stand condemned as a dangerous adventurer. . . ."

"If we permit these demagogues to destroy the freedom, justice and respect for truth which are the essence of America, we will have lost the things on which our national unity rests," he said.

The Monmouth affair "cast a shadow over the Army's future," Taylor told the cadets, and he recalled the downfall of the German officers' corps through its "playing politics with demagogues."

IT IS the responsibility of President Eisenhower and the civil and military leaders in the Pentagon to guard against the destruction of public confidence in the Army, said the former general.

"So far they have not shown much will to meet that responsi-



GEN. TELFORD TAYLOR

bility in the Monmouth situation," he continued.

"Who has stood up for the integrity and good name of the U.S. Army?" he asked. "The sad answer is that no one has."

Instead, he said, Army Secretary Stevens has praised McCarthy's conduct of the spy circus.

(After making the public statement that no espionage had been uncovered at Monmouth, Stevens met with McCarthy and came out of that conference hailing the Wisconsin Fuehrer and the Monmouth politics with demagogues.)

Of course, Gen. Taylor couldn't resist the temptation for some Soviet-baiting. The morale of the Army must be protected he said because its undermining "is just what the Soviets want to happen." But his opposition to trucking to McCarthyism stood out as the core of his remarks.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• FBI Charge Is Not Guilt • 'McCarthy, You're a Liar'

AN ACCUSATION by the FBI does not mean the accused person is guilty, president David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers told 3,000 who attended a testimonial dinner at Pittsburgh Nov. 28. "Because the FBI points a finger at me and says I am guilty, it does not mean that I am guilty," he said in an obvious reference to the Harry Dexter White case. "We must cherish the ideal that all men are innocent until proven guilty," said McDonald.

"MCCARTHY, you're a liar," UE organization secretary James J. Matles told Sen. McCarthy at a closed hearing in New York Nov. 25. "When you accuse me of spying, and when you accuse decent working people in Lynn and Schenectady of spying and sabotage, you are lying, Sen. McCarthy. You are a liar. . . . You are doing a dirty thing for CE . . . to browbeat decent working people. I urge you to stop it."

NEW JERSEY Progressive Party has asked the state's Congressmen to oppose two measures sought by U. S. Attorney General Brownell in his testimony before the Jenner Committee. One Brownell proposal would legalize wiretaps. The other would nullify the Fifth Amendment.

Democratic Party chairman Stephen Mitchell gave a good

example of how NOT to fight McCarthyism. He criticized the Eisenhower administration for failure to "make a bold step to rally the free world while chasing dead spies." Thus he gave McCarthy for free (a) acceptance of need for continuing cold war; (b) acceptance of lie that Harry Dexter White was a spy.

TARGET for 1954 elections as agreed upon at a conference of independent trade unions in Chicago is the defeat of Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill.), who will run for re-election. The rally brought together 275 shop stewards and local officers who mapped plans to set up election machinery in congressional districts throughout the state. The stewards sent a message to former President Truman commending him for his stand against McCarthyism.

LABOR in Louisville was in the fight to defend the right of Mrs. Nina Hardman, a Filipino, to live where she wishes. Mrs. Hardman, a former member of the Women's Army Corps and widow of a GI killed in World War II, bought a home in a white neighborhood and has been under pressure to vacate. A picket line headed by Lillian Yaden, leader of CIO Textile Workers Union, marched in the neighborhood on behalf of Mrs. Hardman.

Wire-Tap Scandal

It is forbidden by federal law, yet the government uses it expensively. It has become so widespread that even high U. S. officials are wary of using the telephone

WHEN Eisenhower's Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, Jr., appeared before a Senate committee recently to elaborate on his smear charges against the late Harry Dexter White and former President Harry Truman, he utilized the occasion to promote two of his pet schemes. One was to "repeal" the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution by the simple device of passing a law in Congress. The other would nullify the Fourth Amendment. For that would be involved in the action he requested of Congress to "legalize" wiretapping, which has been declared illegal both by law and by the courts' interpretation of the Constitution's guarantee of the "rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects. . . ."

The accompanying article reveals how FBI wiretapping is a menace not only to the freedom of individuals but is especially a weapon against trade unions.

By JOSEPH MORTON

IT IS strictly illegal, contrary to the Constitution and outlawed by a specific Congressional statute. But it is widely practiced, not only by racketeers, blackmailers and other criminals but most of all by the government itself and especially by those local, state and federal agencies pledged to law enforcement.

The worst culprit is the Department of Justice and its police arm, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The crime is wire-tapping. It is banned by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which protects the individual to privacy against unlawful search or seizure of his home or person. It is a direct violation of the Federal Communications Act of 1934. But only once, more than 11 years ago, was there ever a prosecution and conviction by the Justice Department for wire-tapping.

TWO MEN who are now Supreme Court Justices have even condoned and directed the practice of wiretapping. One of them, then Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, explained in 1940 why the Justice Department did nothing to punish wiretappers.

"I do not feel that the Department of Justice can in good conscience prosecute persons . . . for a practice . . . engaged in by the Department itself and regarded as legal by the Department."

The other, then Attorney General Tom Clark, ordered the FBI to use wire-tapping in many cases, including an effort to trap United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis in violation of federal anti-strike injunctions.

"Surely," said Lewis, "old Tom hasn't forgotten the day he sent one of his gumshoe men in to tap our telephones in our office and our boys threw him out on his ear. They caught him right at the control box in the basement, tapping her up, and they threw him out."

UNION LEADERS have been among the most frequent victims of wire-tapping both by the FBI and by employers.

Back in 1941 Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, caught FBI agents tapping his telephone at the Edison Hotel in New York. Bridges called in newspapermen; and the FBI men were photographed in the act.

The pretext in that case was that the FBI was attempting to gather evidence to bolster its pending deportation case against Bridges. The red label was pinned on Bridges. But as the Lewis case a few years later showed, even a staunchly Republican labor leader is not immune from wire-tapping.

In one of the most detailed exposures of wire-tapping ever published, the fortnightly magazine, The Reporter told how the FBI tapped the phone of a CIO United Auto Workers official who was investigating the series of shootings and bombings directed at Walter Reuther and other UAW officials.

When the UAW man complained to the telephone company he was told that the requests of certain agencies "had to be complied with."

On March 31, 1950, he phoned up a tip he communicated to a friend over his telephone that "a certain hoodlum was going to hold a celebration, in company with all those involved in the Reuther shooting, at 11:30 that evening in an east-side tavern."

Sure enough, two men, recognized by the UAW investigator as FBI agents, arrived at the bar at the appointed time. They were kept waiting until April 1 arrived at the stroke of midnight. Then the UAW official and a companion unfurled a banner which read: "APRIL FOOL."

THE AFL SEAFARERS International Union charged in 1950 that Cities Service Oil Co. used

wire-tapping to stop unionization, and detectives later admitted the company had hired them to spy on its employees.

The same year the CIO Communications Workers of America charged the telephone company itself tapped the home phone of its operators in the steel company town of Weirton, W. Va. The operator, a CWA member, was fired four days after her phone was tapped. The company blithely admitted the charge.

The International Telephone & Telegraph monopoly uses wire-tapping against its employees. It knows it will never be prosecuted by the Justice Department—because it is an indispensable part-

ner to lawless wire-tapping by the FBI and other government agencies. In fact, the phone company is a direct or indirect partner to most wire-tapping. The Reporter points out that the phone company "usually cooperates" with local and federal agencies which tap private wire conversations.

LOCAL POLICE departments use wire-tapping regularly, and sometimes the practitioners branch out on their own for a little private spending money. Typical was the case of Lieut. Joseph W. Shimon of the Washington, D. C. police who a few years back did work on the side for former Sen. Owen Brewster, who was then promoting the aspirations of Pan-American Aviation for a transatlantic commercial air monopoly.

Brewster had Shimon tap the wires of Sen. Josiah Bailey, who was against Pan-Am's scheme, as well as those of Howard Hughes and other officials of the rival Trans-World Air Lines. Shimon was supposed to have received \$1,000 per assignment. He was charged with perjury before a Senate committee but never with wire-tapping. He is still on the Washington police force.

In 1951 a group of super-patriotic employees of the Army Signal Corps Agency tapped phones of the Central Intelligence Agency on the ground they suspected some CIA employees, mainly Jewish, of being "Communist spies" and "pinks." It was even reported the ringleader of this group one Edwin Y. Webb, tapped the phone of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, then CIA chief. Webb was eased out of his Signal Corps job, but still works for the Office of Civilian Defense.

ONE RESULT of widespread wire-tapping by public and private agencies is an extensive business in this field. Tapped wires is a lucrative profession, paying \$1,000 a week or more. It is practiced usually by former FBI and police agents, or by former telephone employees. Describing the scope of wire-tapping as now practiced, The Reporter says:

"Anywhere in this country anyone with a telephone who fits any of the following categories is fair game for wire-tapping, most likely for the specified purposes: A rich man for blackmail, a businessman for competitive information; a union leader for labor espionage; a politician for future attacks by opponents; a public administrator for advance tips on pending decisions; a philanderer for a favorable divorce settlement; a criminal for arrest and prosecution; a Communist or suspected Communist for a security check; a simple nonconformist for compilation of a dossier of his unpopular views; a member of the armed forces or a government employee for a check on personal associations and loose talk; any private employee for testing his efficiency and loyalty to the firm; a taxpayer for information on possible evasions."

THE SO-CALLED law enforcement agencies are actually responsible for criminal use of wire-tapping. For the wire-tapper can be secure in the knowledge that the government will not prosecute him, has in fact been undermining existing anti-wire-tapping legislation.

Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act of 1935 says: "No person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the . . . contents . . . to any person . . . and no person having received any such intercepted communication . . . shall . . . use the same or any information therein obtained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another."

Violation of this perfectly clear language is punishable by a \$10,000 fine, two years in prison for both. But instead of prosecuting violators of the law for intercepting or divulging or publishing or using for any benefit whatsoever private telephone conversations, federal agencies have attempted to break down the law since its outset.

In 1938 and 1939 the Supreme (Continued on Page 14)



The Worker Picks the All UN-American Team

By LESTER RODNEY

THIS is the time of the year for the silly but harmless practice of picking an "All American" football team, which means selecting from among thousands of players you have never seen the 11 "best."

We'll take a rain check on that one, thanks, but instead, we give you today our exclusive ALL UN-American team!

ENDS — Whittaker Chambers and Louis Budenz. Chambers is exceptionally talented at coming up with that old pumpkin whenever necessary. Budenz hits low. Good at crawling for that extra little bit.

TACKLES — McCormack and Hearst (solidly backed up by Howard, Patterson, Cunniff and other) make team on press clippings.

Masters of spread formation, they spread confusion, spread war hysteria, spread the big lie.

GUARDS — Pat McCarran and Harold Velde. Very good at dropping back and using the fake Statue of Liberty play.

CENTER — J. Edgar Hoover. Especially effective against very young opponents, like eight-year-old children of Smith Act frameup victims.

QUARTERBACK — Big business calls the signals for this team.

LEFT HALF — Herbert Philbrick, the ideal tailback type. Wags on orders.

RIGHT HALF — Herbert Brownell. A slick operator, using lots of sneak stuff, though he has shown tendency to fumble at the big moment.

FULLBACK — Joe McCarthy. Exceedingly dangerous. Triple threat to men, women and chil-

dren. (Suspected of being heavily subsidized by Texas oil money).

A MODERN TEAM is no stronger than its front line substitutes, and our All Un-American team is well heeled.

For instance there is an excellent signal caller in Tom Dewey. You will recall him in action: "Subway fare, 5 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, HIKE!" — "Prices, eggs 70 cents a dozen, 80 cents a dozen, 90 cents a dozen, HIKE!" — "Sales Tax, 1 percent, 2 percent, three percent, HIKE!"

Also on the bench are all those who ever played White Guard in Europe. (They are the kind of guards who "pull out," also known as "running guards.")

Also available is J. Parnell Thomas, a former star who has been sub since he was penalized when caught taking an illegal handoff.

And D. MacArthur, who once slugged the Army Bonus Team of 1931, and was yanked from the lineup for trying to arrange a "suicide schedule," trying to take on a second very powerful and well manned team while he still had his hands full trying to score on the one he had originally tackled.

Public Relations man is J. Dulles. His releases have made the papers, and how, in England, France, Italy, Japan and other countries. It is said that if Charley Brickley is the one who put the "foot" in football, Dulles is the one who put the foot in mouth.

This team carries its own crew of referees with it, headed by H. Medina, who threw things their way against a peoples' 11 in '49.

SOME general observations on the team as a whole.

It is very good in the mud.

Its forte is blocking—blocking trade, blocking peace negotiations. It is also strong in smearing—innocent, helpless people.

You have to watch for it to slam off-guard, which is how it likes to catch the people. It will go for the buck lateral—in fact, it will go for anything with a buck in it. Its goal, the destruction of trade union gains, the end of real democracy, a military state.

This is clearly a very strong team with many resources. But it has a very tough schedule. On its list of opponents are all the decent people in our land, and all decent mankind everywhere.

It's a team that ought to be better scouted by the people. More of its opponents ought to read The Worker, the paper which has the goods on it.

TV Views

Ding Dong School

By JOAN MARTIN

EVERY WEEKDAY MORNING at ten o'clock on Channel 4, Dr. Frances Horwich rings a bell and sings a little ditty inviting little children to play in her Ding Dong School for a half hour of constructive fun. The tots love it and they love Miss Francis — as they call her — a pleasant, warm, dark, chubby, matronly looking lady who speaks directly to them as if she is talking to each one personally, without bombast, calmly, on their own level, with affection and respect. Her program, to date, is, in this mother's opinion, American television's best achievement—and I have yet to find the mother of a pre-school or kindergarten child who, assuming the possession of a TV set and an awareness of the program, doesn't agree with me.

Certainly all the kids I know, including my own, agree. The only criticism I've heard voiced till now from one or two mothers is that Miss Francis' voice sounds patronizing to them. The children don't think so however: they respond to her sensible instructions on how to finger-paint, mold clay, build their own toys, with gusto and appreciation; and answer her questions audibly and frankly as if this admirably wholesome teacher was physically in the same room with them.

THE NICE THING about Miss Francis' instructions is their practicality, their eminent feasibility. They require very little if any expense. An old magazine, an old newspaper, a little flour, a little water, a pipe cleaner, etc., is more often than not, the only materials required. Her demonstrations are simple, concrete and easy for the children to follow. At the same time she doesn't pressure for slavish imitation but encourages imaginative effort. She intimates it is more fun if they request the material courteously from the parents (or grandparents) and to try not to mess the place up—also how not to.

How to plant vegetables, draw and recognize animals are gone

into realistically and with patience. It is quite an experience to watch your child (it should be done unobtrusively) audibly answer Miss Francis' questions about the identity of a plant or animal discussed a few days before, then to watch her proud reaction as Miss Francis congratulates her personally from the TV screen: "Oh, you recognized it. You did? You have a wonderful memory!" This in a tone of warm delight. If the question may cause a little difficulty, teacher makes sure that her little listener doesn't feel inferior: "I'm sure you can't; that's because television can't show you the color, but if . . . etc."

THE CHILDREN are taught things about various instruments and sometimes musicians play them in such a way as to make identification easy.

They are encouraged to share their toys, books and experiences with their playmates. Common experiences—bus and elevator rides, shopping with Mom and Grandma, Daddy's days off, going for a walk, etc.—are enriched by guiding their powers of observation.

Near the end of the program Miss Francis will ask your little one to get you, Daddy, Grandma or Grandpa (whichever adult happens to be in the house) and usually she will be obeyed and you will be informed, if you haven't been listening, that, "Miss Francis wanted to talk to you." The little one knows that this is the adult's part of the program and she will go about her business as Miss Francis talks to you. You will then be given a brief summary of what went on, and instructions about the clay, plants, or whatever, will be repeated for you in case your child forgets any of them.

Occasionally, there may be a brief discussion on some problem child behavior. Dr. Horwich avoids a doctrinaire or dogmatic approach here like the plague and although I don't remember anything in this department as being profoundly original, for that matter I've found nothing objectionable and, usually, what was said seemed to have the good taste of common sense.

A New Edition of a Great 50-Year Classic

The Souls of Black Folk. By W. E. Burghardt DuBois. The Blue Heron Press, New York. 264 pages. \$5.

By BERNARD BURTON

TO THIS reviewer The Souls of Black Folk has long been a warm glowing gem discovered on a despair-ridden wintry day. It was then, more than 20 years ago, that, as an unemployed youth, I wandered into a neighborhood library to pass some time out of the frost in which I had just completed the usual futile round of job-seeking.

I don't know what prompted me to pick up The Souls of Black Folk. I had never heard of the author, W. E. B. DuBois, and my knowledge of the Negro question amounted to a nodding acquaintance with a few Negro families in the neighborhood. I had intended to do no more than thumb through the book and read a passage here or there. But I stayed on to nearly closing time until I had read the prayerful "afterthought" on the last page:

"Let the ears of a guilty people tingle with truth, and seventy millions sigh for the righteousness which exalteth nations, in this dreary day when human brotherhood is mockery and a snare."

REREADING THE BOOK in the jubilee edition published by the Blue Heron Press, some of that same feeling of wonder and exaltation returned at this collection of essays written more than 50 years ago. There was the same anger, the passion, the dignity, the knowledge and the rare beauty that sang through this voice of a people, then scarcely a generation removed from slavery.

Twenty years ago the book imparted a little more insight to a youth groping for an understanding of a society which seemed to blight hope at every turning. In the rereading it im-



W. E. B. DuBOIS

parted a great richness to one who had by now gained a Marxist understanding of one of the greatest issues of our time.

It is not that one accepts every conclusion or approach in this book. In an additional foreword to the book Dr. DuBois himself indicates that he does not agree with everything he wrote "at the dawning of the Twentieth Century." But, because the book has become a classic of American writing, Dr. DuBois has made no alterations in the original, except for minor word changes. We are grateful for another reason that the book has been republished in virtually its original form; it shows us Dr. DuBois as an always unremitting prober for the truth, prepared to challenge dogmas that stand in its way, and ever on the side of justice and progress.

Then, the young Dr. DuBois viewed the "color line" as the greatest issue of the 20th century. Today this great American and world figure sees the class question as the overriding issue.

"I STILL think today as yesterday," he writes in preface to the jubilee edition, "that the color line is a great problem of this century. But today I see

more clearly than yesterday that back of the problem of race and color, lies a greater problem which both obscures and implements it; and that is the fact that so many civilized persons are willing to live in comfort even if the price of this is poverty, ignorance and disease of the majority of their fellowmen; that to maintain this privilege men have waged war until today war tends to become universal and continuous, and the excuse for this war continues largely to be the color line."

The Souls of Black Folk became a classic almost with its very appearance and time has not dimmed its quality. From the standpoint of style alone it merited an unique place in American literature. Rarely has a series of analytical essays been written so lyrically, and with such poetic imagery.

But it is a style that conforms to content. It is the reflection of one of the towering intellectuals of that day (and this) who comes to work among the Negro people in the South after having received honors both in the North and abroad for his scholarly achievements and contributions.

Conditioned in rarified academic circles of the old world and the new, this young intellectual refuses to stand above his people. He refuses to stand above or apart from his people although he finds little market for his mastery of Latin and Greek and the classics. How does one teach Greek to a farmer who comes in his adult years merely to learn to read?

WHAT ensues is a struggle for identity with these people, a struggle for identity with a people whose noble striving for equality and human rights could not be extinguished by the most inhuman oppression.

He comes to realize that something more is needed than a knowledge of the letters and the arts, important as they are, although he is not yet certain of what that something more is. It is expressed in many places as in the moving essay on his effort to bring education to a rural community. He describes the trials faced by young and old who come to the primitive school house between farm chores. Returning long afterward he finds many have gone, driven from the land, others have died.

"How shall man measure Progress there where the dark-faced Josie lies?" he asks. "How many heartfuls of sorrow shall balance a bushel of wheat? How hard a thing is life to the lowly, and yet how human and real! And all this and love and strife and failure—is it the twilight of nightfall or the flush of some faint-dawning day?"

It was a bold thing in those days to challenge, as Dr. DuBois did, the Booker T. Washington's teachings that added up to accommodation to the ghetto and jimcrow.

WASHINGTON called on the Negro people to learn and perfect their skills so as to become better hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white ruling class, and to postpone political struggles for the right to vote or against all other aspects of jimcrow. DuBois begged to differ, he called for determined striving for fulfillment of the promise in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal."

It would be too much to expect that Dr. DuBois, or any American, for that matter, in the year 1903 would have a clear-cut program in the struggle for Negro rights. But Dr. DuBois (Continued on Page 14)

And So Beer Keeps

Nature Study for Beer Drinkers

By WILFRED WILLETT LONDON

THIS evening the wind blows chill across the hopfield, making the round leaves of the aspen shelter rattle and murmur like the sound of flowing water.

The hop pickers and their children move toward the field gate, heartened by the thought of tea.

For September is the month of the hop harvest. When the hop is fully grown it will spoil if it is not picked. So tens of thousands of Londoners and others, besides nearly every farmworker's wife and mother in the locality, are wanted to pick the hops off the vines.

MANY PEOPLE think that hops make beer, whereas they are a fairly modern refinement used in brewing barley in order to obtain a good flavored and keeping beer.

When hops were used in Henry VIII's time a petition was presented to the King against the adulteration of beer by this poisonous weed.

The raw material of beer is barley which, like corn, is one of the grass family. This is germinated, or slightly sprouted, on the malting floor of the brewery just enough to soften the hard grains of barley and turn them into friable malt

The word "malt" comes from an old English word, meaning "melt." The malt when ready is put in vats and boiled with a certain amount of hops.

Other processes will have to be carried out before we have the foaming or sparkling liquid in bottle and jug.

The hop, of course, is not a grass, but belongs to an order of plants in which are the stinging nettle, Indian hemp, mulberry and elm. It is a climber and is cultivated in rows in the fields, which always used to be called gardens.

THE PLANTS climb up strings to the permanent wire-work 14 feet above. When the hops are ready to pick the shoots have spread over and become twined with the next row, thus forming tunnels filled with dark green twilight, in which hangs clusters of hops.

The hop is the female flower and is like a yellowish green cone. When ripe the scales of the cones hide the weeds. The male flowers are much smaller and grow on a much smaller plant.

Only a few male plants are planted in a hop field, but with wind pollination there is enough pollen from these male plants to fertilize the hops.

ON THE CONTINENT the growers do not allow male plants

in their plantation because although fertilized hops grow bigger, it is believed that they give the beer a coarser flavor, especially the lager beers.

The pickers pick their hops into a "bin," which is made with trestle, ends supporting a long wooden frame from which the sacking bin hangs nearly to the ground. A picker has her particular bin and she and her family pick into it till picking is ended.

From time to time each day the measurer comes round with a bushel basket and scoops up the hops in the bin, calling out the number of bushels as he transfers them to a long sack called a poke.

The number is put down in the grower's book and also in a book hanging on a trestle of the bin. If there are many leaves among the hops the measurer may refuse to measure till next time round and the leaves have been picked out.

Pickers are not paid till the end of hop-picking, so you cannot have a day's "hopping" unless you are helping a friend.

PAYMENT is made on the basis of bushels picked. About 8d a bushel is an average price, but it varies according to the crop and the variety of hop, of which are small and more difficult to pick.

As soon as the hops are



This is hops on the vine.

picked they are dried in the oast-houses, the cowls of which are a feature of the Kent countryside. The farmworker who is the "dryer" lives and sleeps in the oast-house during the whole of the hop-picking. Upon his skill depends the value of the crop.

The hop is rich in soft resins—a fact you soon realize when picking, for your fingers become coated with them and nearly black. Many pickers use pumice stone to get off the stain, but methylated spirit dissolves it immediately.

It is these resins that are valuable in brewing, for they help the keeping properties of the beer. A pound or two of dry hops is put into the cask to flavor the beer.



My Mother...

By A. KRCHMAREK

ON THE outskirts of a great American industrial city, lives a little old lady in a tiny four-room cottage. She is 76 years old, her face is criss-crossed with wrinkles, but her black eyes are undimmed and her dark hair shows hardly a dozen grey strands. She is my mother—an American proletarian mother.

Since Andy died, she lives all alone. She gardens the big plot back of the house, raises chickens, and keeps busy with the small chores of life. In the summer she is deeply tanned from working in the garden. She walks about a mile to the nearest store, but it takes a lot of doing to keep up with her.

In the front room there is a tiny old table model radio. With its help she keeps up with the world. She tunes in on only two programs—the news and baseball games. For the "old lady" is an avid baseball fan, although I doubt she has ever seen a big league ball game. She knows the history and the record of every player on her favorite team, and makes her own comments and criticism on the course of the game. When the Indians beat her team as we listened in, she looked at me reproachfully as though it were my fault, but said nary a word. She is keenly alive and a part of the life about her.

Her childhood was spent in an old Slovak village at the foot of the great Tatra mountains. With great pride she told me of the wonderful folk costumes the girls of the village wore to church on Sundays. In a village that was (and is) famed throughout central Europe for its magnificent and colorful folk costumes, hers was amongst the prettiest. It took months of intricate needlework to complete one of those beautiful creations. This tradition is maintained to this day, as I discovered when I visited "my mother's village" not long ago.

BUT IN THOSE days when she was young, life was very hard in Slovakia and many of the younger men, including my mother's brother, left the village and went to far-off America. When she was 17, her brother sent for her. He was keeping boarders in a mining town and needed help with the cooking and cleaning. She came to Pittston, Pa. and there in due time met young Andy, a lad from her native village. The pretty, black-

haired peasant girl, with the flashing black eyes, rosy cheeks and gay laughter captivated him and they were soon married.

My "old man" was a coal miner for a quarter of a century, and we lived in the dreary company houses in the dirty, ugly, unsanitary mining towns throughout the coal fields. Sometimes the outside toilet was on the slope above the house, and when it rained the sewage overflowed, quite often seeping into the community well from which the water was drawn for all kitchen needs. Small wonder there was much sickness and ailing. But the only doctor we ever knew was the little, uneducated peasant woman who was our mother. She managed to get us well with that combination of wisdom and good sense on the one hand, and the fantastic home-made remedies on the other.

Like when I fell and smashed my chin on a rock. She gathered up all the spider webs she could find, put them on the wound and bandaged it up. I don't know why, but it cured me fine. Or whenever we had a sore throat, she made us swallow spoonfuls of kerosene. All these things a miner's wife had to contend with, and more.

One evening we boys came home and found mother lying on the floor on some blankets, in the corner by the stove. She was in great agony, screaming and whimpering alternately. We were profoundly shocked. The "old man" and a neighbor woman were fussing around the stove, heating up kettles of water, and paying hardly any attention to her. They gave us something to eat and packed us off to bed.

Caricature of the Waterfront

BENJAMIN APPEL, a young writer who commanded some attention in the lean '30s, has written a story called "Dock Wallöper" which lends itself to the jacket blurb: "Prostitution, Teen Age Evil, Dope-Vice on the Waterfront," and thrown in some of his published short stories of other years to fill out a pocket size volume. (Lion Books).

The result is one of those things you see with the luridly vulgar covers in your corner drug store. While it may be true that the Good Book itself would emerge in this period with a

But we could still hear mother downstairs. Our hatred of the "old man" knew no bounds, because we were sure he must have beaten her cruelly. But while we slept, a baby girl was born—the only girl in our family. She was mother's great comfort and joy. She died seventeen years later.

IN THOSE DAYS there were no hospitals, no doctors or expert medical care for the miners' wives; their children were born at home, with a minimum of care. Many died, others lived. Who cared about the "Hunky" miners and their women? The ships from Europe brought new cargoes of humanity daily.

In a couple of days mother was up and doing. There was work to do—cooking, baking, washing, scrubbing, mending, sewing. Life was hard for the men in the coal pits; it was no less hard for their women at home.

We were deeply religious and attended church regularly. This too created worries. Like one day when our priest dropped in to visit us. He wanted to show-off my knowledge of catechism, so they called me in from play. "Why is there only one God?" he asked me. With all the logic and wisdom of my nine years, I replied, "Because if there were more than one they would fight, and there'd be hell to pay."

Well, sir, the "old man" roared with laughter until he almost fell off the wooden bench. But mother was embarrassed and looked anxiously at the priest. But the priest smiled weakly and conceded that "there might be some truth in what the boy said." However, I noticed that in his later visits he never tested my mastery of the catechism again.

STRUGGLE COMES EARLY into the life of proletarian kids; they practically drink it with the milk from their mother's breast. I became an altar boy in our Catholic Church. This meant I had to walk a long distance every day for the morning mass. On Sundays it meant early mass, high mass, and then vespers in the evening. It also meant attending on holidays, funerals, christenings, etc. It was a lot of serving, and for all that we received the generous amount of one dime a month each.

We all began to grumble about our low pay and expressed our dissatisfaction. But the priest was adamant; that was all we would get. So we talked it over and decided there was only one thing to do. We would strike—just like our dads did in the coal mines. To us it was a completely logical step.

One Sunday, as everyone went into the church and the priest put on his vestments, he found no altar boys at hand. Fearful but determined we stood in front of the church. When the priest found out what happened, he removed his vestments, and clad in his black cassock, rushed outside grabbing a baseball bat standing nearby. He swooped down upon the frightened group of boys like a thunderstorm and drove us into the sacristy. We hurriedly donned our black cas-

(Continued on Page 14)

On the Way

by ABNER W. BERRY

Trying to Revive A 'Lost Cause'

IT WAS WALTER WHITE, I BELIEVE, who a few weeks ago called attention to the fact that Democratic leaders were playing down the civil rights issue in an effort to mend southern political fences. If White had just as carefully scrutinized the Republicans, he would have found the inspiration for the Democrats' tactics. Indeed, this drive to win the South, participated in by a number of liberal publicists, has become a plan for appeasing the political racists while invoking the spirit of the "new South." And this tactic has been extended to distorting American history, making it fit the Dixiecrat pattern of a noble "Lost Cause."

Eisenhower, praised by some leaders as a sincere fighter for civil rights, is probably the worst sinner. For he told a recent convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy that Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson was among a "few great Americans" to be compared with Washington, Lincoln and Franklin.

Now it is quite harmless for a group of genteel ladies to gather around the ashes of Lee and Jackson and engage in reveries of past glory based on millions of black slaves. But for the President of the Union to praise the men whose attachment to the institution of slavery made them prime security risks, impelling them to attack the nation and its democracy, that's another matter.

LEE LED AN ARMY whose policy it was to kill in cold blood every Negro soldier it captured. The government of pirates whose aggression he led held that Negroes were not human beings. Has the President heard of the Battle of Fort Wagner, South Carolina? Has the President heard of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, composed of Negro enlisted men and officers, commanded by the Abolitionist Robert Gould Shaw, whose men served an entire year in the United States Army, defending the Union without pay against the forces of Lee and Jackson? How then can anyone who cares a tinker's dam about our national heritage and our democratic promise assert that the evil legend of traitors has been raised above the patriotic contributions of those whom they sought to enslave? To do what the President did is to turn history on its most reactionary head in order to gain a political bridgehead.

Then there was the column of Max Lerner in the New York Post on Nov. 23, in which he gave advice to the Democrats on how to counter the Republican spy smear. Lerner has read more books than President Eisenhower, and I expected him to know more about the science of history. But I was disappointed.

Lerner compounds the "little mistake" of Eisenhower. He pleads for the continuation of the two-party system, and says it has only been interrupted twice—"when the Federalists tried to break the rising power of Jefferson's Democrat-Republicans by the alien and sedition laws" and "when the Radical Republicans, after the Civil War, turned vindictively against Andrew Johnson and his policy of humanity toward the beaten South."

THE LEARNED DOCTOR SNEAKS the Republican Party into history here without mentioning that the Republican Party was a third party formed out of a new alignment of forces to meet the threat of slavery to America's expanding capitalist society.

Why omit the real break in the two-party system and ring in a fake break?

Now what was this "vindictive turn" against Johnson by the Radical Republicans? It was really an impatience with those who were trying to thwart the development of democracy. The confederate-minded southern political leaders and their northern allies, the Copperheads, were united in their efforts to undo the Union victory and re-enslave the Negroes by denying them the vote and other rights of citizenship.

It was the drive of the Republican radicals which gave us the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Would Dr. Lerner prefer that the radicals had caved in and permitted the confederate brass to return to control of the federal government?

Now there is a sizable group in the Democratic Party which would answer yes to this question. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina and fellow fascists have long expounded this interpretation.

It seems that Adlai Stevenson took Lerner's advice, for his speech on Nov. 24 in Atlanta, Ga., likened the current Republican attacks on former President Truman to what he called "smearing the Democratic Party . . . after the Civil War." "Then they called it 'waving the bloody shirt,'" Stevenson said, whereas now it is called "waving the red shirt."

This passage of Dixiecrat-style American history might sound all right to Herman Talmadge and the Georgia legislature, but it has nothing in common with a program against racism and McCarthyism.



from "Dock Wallöper":

"Clancy's right," the woman said, her eyes like stones in her blond pale face. Clancy's face was twice the size of hers, big and jowly like an old-fashioned bartender's. But now they seemed to look strangely alike: the face of the big town itself, the town of the whore's mouth and the bought-and-paid-for heart, with the waterfront like a gleaming band around its forehead."

Here the ability to put words together is in the service of the hard, strident, empty cynicism which is the motif of such much of today's "literature," the kind that gets wrapped up for display and quick sale at the nation's drugstores. —L.R.



THE DEFENDANTS IN THE DETROIT SMITH ACT TRIAL are shown outside the Federal Court. (Left to right): William Allan, Helen Allison Winter, Nat Ganley, Phil Schatz, Thomas Dennis and Saul Wellman.

Why the Frenzy Is Missing

Detroiters are too concerned with growing auto layoffs and the menace of McCarthyism to swallow the usual hysteria of Smith Act trials

By HELEN SIMON TRAVIS

DETROIT

THE Detroit Smith Act Trial, now in its second month, essentially follows the frameup pattern of its seven predecessors. But there are differences stemming from the rising tide throughout America against McCarthyism and the militant tradition of this auto town.

As in all previous cases, the six defendants—Nat Ganley, Helen Winter, Saul Wellman, William Allan, Thomas Dennis and Phil Schatz—are being tried for "conspiracy to teach and advocate." The government seeks to establish their intent by reading out of context any passages in the works of Marxist writers which deal with force and violence, and producing witnesses who give their own highly-colored police-spy version of the Communist position.

THE PROSECUTION has spent this first month, following rapid agreement on a jury which includes seven women and two Negroes, seeking to establish a "background" to which they later doubtless intend to link the individual defendants. This has involved readings from Marxist classics and pamphlets which have been out of circulation since long before the "conspiracy" is alleged to have begun on or about April 1, 1945.

The prosecution has galloped through this phase of the trial with almost slipshod haste, doubtless recognizing that time—and the rising tide against the McCarthyite Big Lie—are on the side of the defense. Its chief "background" witness, the notorious John Lantieri, was allotted less than a third of the time he took at Foley Square to "cover" the same ground.

This haste has been accom-

panied by even wilder charges than have been made against the Communists in previous trials. This became apparent when all Detroit was seething over the Brownell "spy" fantasies, and when many were beginning to see the truth of the Communists' 1948 prediction that the ultimate goal of the anti-Communist trials was to smash the Roosevelt-Big Three foreign policy.

THE PROSECUTION'S answer was to put William Odell Nowell—an ex-Ford service man, Gerald T. K. Smith stooge and present Justice Dept. hack—on the stand to tell a completely new and especially horrendous lie.

For the first time in all his many stoolpigeon appearances, Nowell asserted that he had been taught at Lenin School in Moscow that the revolution would require capture of the President and his cabinet!

The defense immediately objected to this hearsay evidence which would obviously prejudice the jury, and which can no more be disproved than it can be proved.

The judge—Frank Picard—curtly denied the defense mistrial motion—thereby bearing out what the defendants said about his bias and prejudice in a pre-trial motion asking him to disqualify himself.

PRIOR to the trial, Judge Picard was quite frank about his bias. His virulence was again evident when he refused to separate Helen Winter from the trial, even though her painful illness has made it impossible for her to prepare for her own defense. His only question was: Would she die as a result of being on trial? He was not concerned whether or not she could defend herself. His apparently magnanimous gesture in obtaining the transfer of her husband Carl Winter from Lewisburg,

Penna., to nearby Milan federal prison where she can consult with him on the case, was forced on Judge Picard by pressure from many sources.

During the proceedings, however, Judge Picard attempts to cover up his prejudice with a thin veneer of apparent impartiality. He treats the three defendants who are acting as their own attorneys—Wellman, Dennis and Ganley—with a sort of exaggerated patience which borders on mockery. Occasionally he warns a prosecution witness to keep to the point, not to make a speech, simply an-

swer the question. But in really important matters he virtually tells the prosecution how to make its case stick.

He has allowed all the far-fetched "background" items. He has squelched defense objections to hearsay evidence, even while being forced several times to instruct the jury that it is not to consider "guilt by association."

His most flagrant act of prejudice came when he denied a mistrial motion based on the fact that a notorious stoolpigeon, "Zack" Kornfedder, was discovered entering the jury room, and even photo-

graphed on his exit. Judge Picard pooch-pooched the incident—which is in violation of all court rules—and said the trial would proceed. He would not even discuss the matter in open court, but insisted on hearing it in his chamber.

THE WAY this trial differs from its predecessors—because of the growing public awareness of the Big Lie—is seen in these developments:

- The courtroom is generally full, often with would-be spectators waiting at the door for a free seat. Of course there is a row or so of police agents, and there are loyal members of the defendants' families and their friends. But most are drawn by curiosity. Many are retired workers. One can hear their comments: "Why, they're not being charged with doing anything at all," or "They don't have anything on these people."

- The press has generally been fair. It has carried favorable "human interest" stories about the defendants—for instance about how Billy Allan alternates between defendants' table and press table, and rushes out to file his story between sessions. This decent treatment—so different from that in Pittsburgh, for instance—can be attributed basically to editorial uneasiness about McCarthyism.

- No hysteria has been whipped up among the general public. Most of the people in Detroit are far too worried about looming unemployment to get frenzied against individuals who obviously are not responsible for this.

NOTWITHSTANDING these favorable factors, the defendants have no illusion that this will be a fair trial. It can't possibly be, because no political trial can be fair.

One reader of the Little Orphan Annie comic strip said it reminded him of the situation currently depicted there: A man accused of a murder which the prosecutor himself committed. Only there it's worse! the prosecution doesn't need any evidence at all, and no "alibi" as to time and place and fact will be accepted.

30 YEARS is only the beginning

We began rolling off the presses 30 years ago on January 13, and we've been rolling ever since. We've produced 10,586 lusty, eye-opening editions of The Worker and Daily Worker in that time. Millions of Americans have read our columns and been awakened to act for peace and progress. Quite an achievement, but we're not resting on any laurels. We want to make our 30th Anniversary a big campaign to insure our 50th Anniversary.

Here's What You Can Do to Help:

Make the Special Anniversary Edition on January 24, 1954 the largest in the history of the paper. Get your organization and friends to join you in advertising their greetings. Rates begin at \$8 for one inch. Send for a kit of sample ads to make it easier for you to obtain orders. Give The Worker an Anniversary gift of at least one new reader by January 24, 1954. A subscription is the perfect Xmas and New Years gift for your shopmates and neighbors as well.

the Daily
& Sunday
WORKER

Your Papers With The Future

Bigger Screen, But Fewer at Work

THE TRADE PAPER "Retailing Daily," carried an item in its Nov. 6 issue poking fun at a Soviet television set because it only has an eight-inch screen. The daily, put out by Fairchild Publishers, reports that NBC plans to televise a production showing the Russian TV set to prove that the U. S. is ahead in TV technique.

Next to this squib is an item headlined: "14 percent of IBEW Local Laid Off in Chicago." The story reports 2,000 AFL members making TV sets have been laid off.

At last reports TV plants in the Soviet Union were hiring new workers every day. But the screen is bigger on sets made in shops now laying off workers in our plants.

A chat with the reader

RETURNING for a moment to aspects of city living, we sometimes think that what we most miss in this great metropolis is the sound of church bells. Charles Lamb once wrote that the pealing of bells was "the music nighest bordering upon heaven." When we were young we lived in a small city and between our home and St. Mary's church there stretched perhaps a mile of fields and vacant lots. Across this open space the bells of St. Mary's used to peal out their carols in the quiet mornings and at dusk; and on Sundays, they seemed to pause only momentarily to regather their strength for new bursts of melody.

WE THOUGHT of those bells on Thanksgiving Day when we walked through downtown New York to our office. For most, this was a holiday and the streets were much less noisy than usual. Suddenly the bells of Grace Church at Broadway and 10th St. spoke out loudly summoning parishioners for Thanksgiving services. For a brief moment, their mellow sound dominated the great caverns of the city streets but only for a moment. A taxi's brakes screamed as it turned a corner. A bus chug-chugged noisily. And several blocks away the Third Avenue Elevated cut up such a clatter that the bells of Grace Church, try as they might, could no longer make themselves heard.

ALSO WHEN WE were young, we thought an "economist" was someone who was economical; that is, he knew where to shop for bargains. Nowadays everybody knows that an economist—without quotation marks—is an expert practitioner of the science of economics. On *The Worker* we regard our Bernard Burton as a very fine economist and we can prove it. At the beginning of 1953 Bernie wrote a series of articles on east-west trade for *The Worker* which were later gathered into a pamphlet issued by New Century Publishers. In those articles Bernie made a prediction, industry by industry, as to what would happen if east-west trade was not resumed. Recent government figures for those industries, especially those revealing the pattern of developing layoffs, have fully confirmed Bernie's predictions. He was right not only as to number of layoffs but also as to the approximate dates they would occur. This fact perhaps explains why as New Century reported, orders for these articles in pamphlet form have recently been increasing at a great pace.

THE MOST hateful character in all fiction, we believe, is Bluebeard, the wife killer. But for second place, we have no hesitation in nominating the two haughty step-sisters of Cinderella. Imagine our dismay, therefore, when we learned through a recent issue of the *London Daily Worker* that in London, a dramatic production of Cinderella by the Unity Theatre



casts the two evil sisters as Americans. There is, we agree, a certain logic in the re-creation by these apparently talented amateurs of the glorious old story of Cinderella and her fairy godmother and the handsome prince. In this production, Cinderella is the daughter of John Bull (England) who is dominated by an American wife (U. S. A.) and her two ugly daughters.

For patriotic Britishers, disturbed by the lengthening shadow which Wall Street casts over their native institutions, it will of course seem appropriate for these villainesses to talk with an American accent. On the other hand, as patriotic Americans whose wives, mothers and daughters also speak with an American accent, we reserve the right to shudder at the thought. There is however one revision which our English cousins could make to their play which would satisfy us. If they will name the older haughty sister Johanna Dulles and the younger haughty sister Henrietta Lodge, we will personally attend the first night of the Broadway production and cheer loudly.

IN THIS ISSUE we again present Anthony Krchmarek in his other role as a working class writer of great power and with great feeling for his class. (See page nine). His earlier piece, "My Old Man," attracted a lot of attention and enthusiastic comment from our readers. At that time we told of his political activity on behalf of his fellow citizens of Cleveland who rewarded him with an almost unprecedented vote when he ran for city office on the Communist ticket. At this writing Krchmarek is in prison in Cleveland, under \$7,500 bail, with nine others under a Smith Act indictment, while their friends outside are striving to raise the amount necessary to free them pending trial.

SINCE RODNEY'S article quoting excerpts from that astounding TV broadcast in which South Korean ambassador Ben Limb admitted Rhee started the war, we have had numerous requests for the full text of that broadcast. We are happy to announce that mimeographed copies of the text are now available and can be purchased from *The Worker* at cost—one dollar.

IRVING POTASH, Smith Act victim, will be 51 on Dec. 15. Birthday greetings may be sent to him at PMB 67769, Leavenworth, Kas. At the same time send a letter to President Eisenhower demanding amnesty for all political prisoners.—R. F. H.

Maryland That Good?

Maryland's undefeated football team, ranked number one in the nation after Iowa tied Notre Dame, will be favored over Oklahoma in the Miami Orange Bowl New Year's Day. Some veteran grid observers think this Maryland team one of the greatest ever. Fans will be able to judge for themselves over TV.

Bears-Lions The Big One On Pro Grid

All eyes in the pro grid world will be fixed on Briggs Stadium in autotown this Sunday, where the championship Detroit Lions collide with the Chicago Bears. The Lions are not home free atop the Western Conference, and can still be overhauled by the San Francisco 49'ers for the coveted playoff spot against the Cleveland Browns. The Browns, who have rolled through 10 straight games without a loss, are "in" in their Eastern Conference.

The Bears have been coming to life lately, as witness their 24-21 upset of Los Angeles last week, and could conceivably drop the Lions. If this happened, and San Francisco won at home against Green Bay as is virtually certain, the 2 teams would be tied at 8 and 3 with one week to go. Next week the Lions come to New York to meet the reviving Giants, while San Francisco is at home to weak Baltimore, so it is clear that the 49'ers, with the league's most devastating ground game featuring Joe Perry and Hugh McElhenny, and with passer Y. A. Tittle back in action, still are very much in the running.

THE WORKER PREDICTS: Bears to upset Lions, Giants to upset Cleveland, 49'ers over Green Bay, Redskins over Eagles, Cards upset Steelers, Rams over Baltimore.

Hungary Booters Left All England Gasping

The "Football Match of the Century," English papers called it. The country went wild with excitement. The Hungarian soccer team, winners of the Olympic championship, were in London to meet the selected English national team in the World Soccer Cup

Word Picture of 'Perfect Team'

A description of the Hungarian team's play from the *London Daily Worker*:

"England faced a team of supreme artists who used the lush green turf as a canvas on which to cut bewildering patterns of goal-laden football. . . . Feinting, flicking, back-heeling, sweeping the ball along the ground so straight and true it seemed it must be running on rails, they cut through England's defense. It was teamwork, teamwork, teamwork. Never was a pass wasted. . . ."

Hungary won, 6-3, with a display of brilliant soccer teamwork that had the fans gasping out loud. It was the worst defeat for England since 1881 when Scotland won 6-1. The papers called the Hungarians "the perfect team,"

"the finest ever to play at Wembley." As they left their dressing room thousands of Britons were waiting to crowd around, cheer them to the echo, shake their hands and get autographs.

In the post game banquet, the Hungarians lifted their glasses to "friendship," and their English opponents warmly shook their hands. Said A. Brook Hirst, English Football Association Chairman:

"You have given us a display which must have been admired by everyone in the British Islands and on the Continent. But I give you a warning. Our boys will endeavor to cultivate the same style of play which the Hungarians have so wonderfully shown us this after-

noon." The golden age of English soccer was over. The center of gravity of the soccer world had definitely shifted to Budapest.

By noon the next day, over 8,000 telegrams of congratulations had poured in on the Hungarian team, most from English fans who had seen the game or watched it on TV.

The English press was particularly intrigued by the fact that one of the Hungarians, 28 year old Josef Bozsik, was a Member of Parliament. He told them that whenever budget matters come up he makes sure to get in a word for sports.

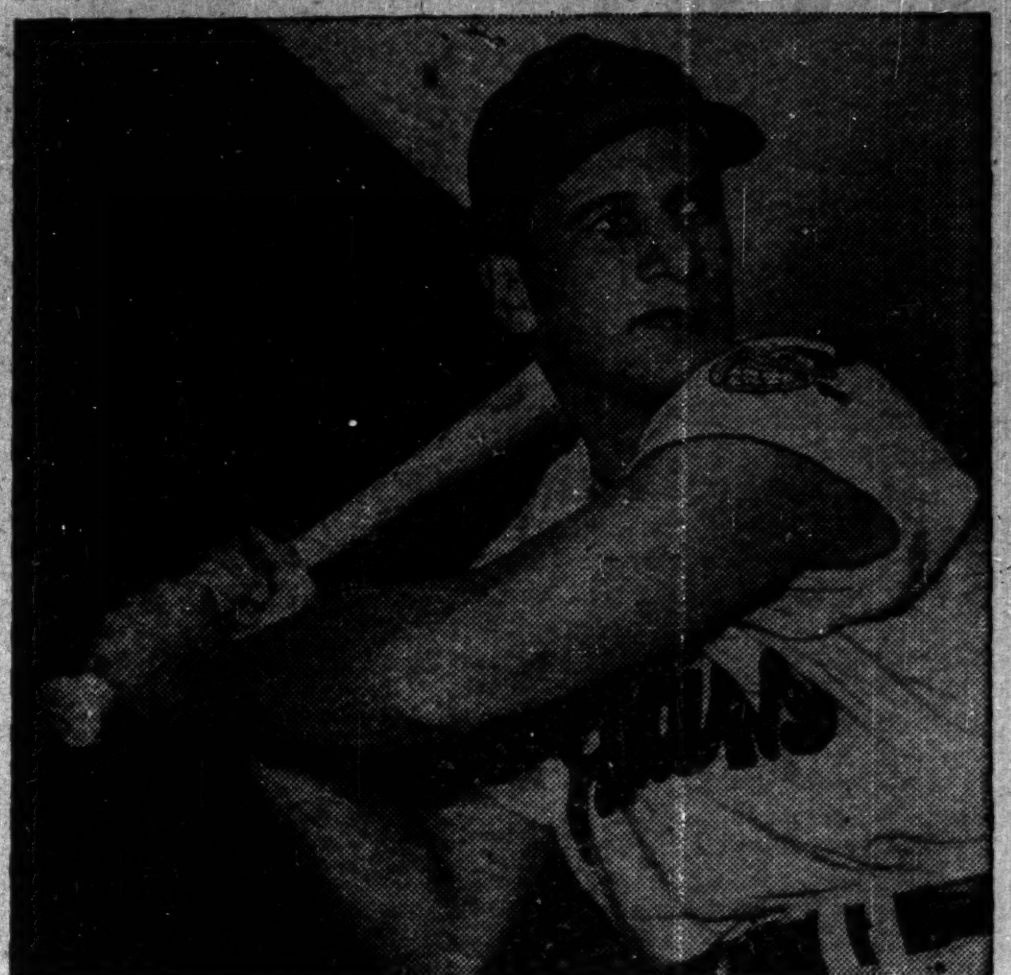
The English accepted a cordial invitation for a return game in Budapest. There was nothing at all in the papers about "Iron Curtains" and such nonsense. How about OUR country inviting this wonderful team? It would fill stadiums from coast to coast.

Yank Bonus Rookie Can't Make It in P.R.

The Puerto Rican Winter League proved too fast for the Yankees' high priced bonus rookie, Frank Leja. He was dropped by the San Juan team last week. Three pitchers in the league, all tied at 6 and 1, are: Jose Santiago of Ponce, who comes up with Cleveland next spring; Jack Harshman of San Juan, coming up for a White Sox trial; and Brooks Lawrence of Caguas, who was a relief ace for Tulsa.

Question for Look

Now that Al Rosen has won the unanimous vote as the A.L.'s Most Valuable, does *Look Magazine* still think its "All American" team is really an All American without the Cleveland slugger on third base?



AL ROSEN, Cleveland 3rd sacker, is the first player to ever win the writers' unanimous vote as Most Valuable. The 28 year old Rosen was born in Spartanburg, S. C., 28 years ago and grew up in Miami Beach. Improving year by year, Rosen became the greatest hitter in baseball this year, sweeping the runs batted in crown, also leading the league in home runs and missing the batting title by one point! He was also a dramatically improved fielder, reflecting endless practice and intelligent application to the job of learning his position. Rosen is credited by baseball men with carrying the otherwise sagging Indians into a strong second place finish virtually on his shoulders.

A boxing champ while at Miami U., the popular Rosen still likes to spar when he gets the chance—just for fun. Last time he swung his fists in earnest was as a combat Navy man at Okinawa when he flattened a sneering, anti-Semitic officer. "I like baseball better," he smilingly told *The Worker* reporter on the Indians' last trip to New York.

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Two Immortals

Scenes from the lives of
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Julie in prison: how he won the respect of fellow inmates

Part XI

JULIE had what a former neighbor, Eloise, an older woman who knew the young couple when they resided on Seventh Street and Avenue A, described as "a really overwhelming love of people."

Even in the West Street House of Detention this was apparent to certain prisoners. Friendly and cheerful, he inspired in a large number of his fellow inmates a desire to show that they felt he was one of them, that he belonged—even when he was segregated.

Actually this feeling on their part seemed to grow when Julie, then in solitary, demonstrated that his spirit could not be broken by the death sentence. Some of them were at a loss as to how to express it except by kidding. And in this typical jail-house way of connoting camaraderie, Julie proved "he could take a ribbing and hand it right back," according to Joe, a former fellow-inmate.

Often Julie sang or whistled as he paced back and forth in the segregated cell in which he was placed after sentencing. One prisoner found some pretext to approach his cell, and called to him: "Hey, Julie, you're shaking the walls with that big booming voice of yours."

"The papers say your wife is a real singer. And we know your brother-in-law has his kind of singing. Now why don't you give us a break and just keep quiet?"

Julie pretended to be the picture of hurt innocence. "What's wrong with my singing?" he demanded. "It sounds great to me."

"Aw," said his fellow-inmate, "I've only got a year and a day. I ain't got time to tell you."

BUT other prisoners were thinking seriously of showing Julie, and the authorities, in more tangible form their refusal to consider him as one apart. Thus after careful planning, and with the cooperation of the Jewish chaplain, they obtained permission from the warden to have Julie attend the

customary Seder held each year in the West Street institution on the occasion of Passover.

Of the from 30 to 35 members of the Jewish community in the house of detention at the time, several were accused of what in jail terms were "twilight crimes"—income tax violations, using the U. S. mails to send fraudulent statements of assets, or false bankruptcy, and these men occupied a certain position of prestige in the jail.

On a humanitarian basis they had backed the plan for seeking permission for Julie to attend the dinner and celebration, after which all the Jewish prisoners supported the project.

About 8 p.m. all were assembled in the second floor receiving room, waiting to go down to the regular mess hall for the feast. But Julie was not among them. The officer in charge was told they would wait until he opened Julie's cell. "I'm running this place," he replied.

"But we were told by the Rabbi that Rosenberg would be with us. The chaplain obtained permission. The warden okayed it," one of the men said, as Joe told it.

The warden was off duty, said the officer, adding heavily: "And I say he's not going downstairs, regardless of what the warden or anyone else said."

He was told that men he would respect had taken the responsibility for seeing that Julie would come back to his cell without incident. At that, the officer turned on the last speaker and snarled: "You're the ringleader. If I had my way I'd shoot you in the back just by accident."

A number of men chimed in then, pleading with him to let Rosenberg out and take him downstairs. "Let's go," replied the officer.

He apparently was somewhat liquored up," said Joe, "and said: 'You fellas going to behave like a bunch of Jews celebrating Passover, or like a bunch of k—?'"

"At this, a number cried out to each other, 'You heard that?' He sensed their belligerence, and

even the guard began pushing at this point. Finally we yielded and went downstairs, without Julie, rather than risk an incident."

THE "CELEBRATION," with special food brought from the "free world" (outside jail), took place in an atmosphere of gloom. They ate the food, largely in silence. An elderly Jew, orthodox and respected by all, read the service. Then, interpolating, he surprised them all by alluding to the absent guest without mentioning his name.

They had gathered there, he said, in celebration of the delivery of the Jews from Egyptian bondage, and they had hoped that "one of our oppressed brethren" could sit with them in this hour when Jews everywhere gathered to honor this historic event. But, he said, this was not permitted to come about. This was Joe's recollection of the words the elder used.

"A tray was sent Julie and he ate in his cell. Later that night I saw him. He was so angry tears were rolling down his face. Julie was a guy who wasn't afraid to show his emotions—his affection for people, or any deep feeling. You have to picture a man in solitary, with a death sentence over his head, who already had received blow after crushing blow, to know what this meant to him, how he'd counted on this one evening of human warmth among his people. But Julie could take one shellacking after another and still keep on planning for a fight."

Later an apology to the Jewish community in jail was delivered by the chaplain.

Meanwhile the "grapevine" had it that the officer acted after a warden's assistant so ordered. On Friday afternoon a newspaper had telephoned, and in the absence of the warden, asked the parole officer if it were true Rosenberg was to "address" the Jews at a Passover celebration. The parole officer, according to the "grapevine," called Washington, and then issued orders.

THREE fellow prisoners who'd

known Julie in the West Street House of Detention were interviewed. One was Eric, one of the many progressives who were in and out of West Street that "terror year" of 1950. His stay there was brief, before he was sent to a federal prison. But in the few minutes he had with Julie, soon after Julie arrived there, Julie told him: "The government is trying to get me to say the Communist Party told me to commit espionage. That is all I have to do—even though I never committed espionage. What a cheap way out! And one I will never take—you can depend on that."

Another fellow prisoner, Carlos, said he made it a point to observe first David Greenglass (who named his own sister Ethel and Julie as accomplices) and then, when he arrived, Julius Rosenberg. Julie was brought to West Street jail July 17, 1950.

"The newspapers were right there for him to see as he came in, with big headlines about 'atom spy arrested,' and his picture. In the first paragraph the stories said that if found guilty he could get the chair."

"I saw him glance at the headlines. You'd think anyone would show the effect. He didn't. His whole appearance and conduct were those of a man who might have been guilty of at most a misdemeanor, such as possibly a traffic violation."

EARLIER he had seen Greenglass brought in. "David Greenglass was a psychopathic personality," he said. "He was depressed, self-absorbed, the opposite of his brother-in-law Rosenberg. He would stay away from most of his fellow prisoners. The two were segregated from each other, warned not to go to the play-raft at the same period."

It was after Greenglass returned from trips to the U. S. District Attorney's office or for FBI conferences, that he would show most morose, melancholic, despondent. It was easy to see his was an introverted personality.

"Likewise it was easy to see that

he was in a crucial conflict: Would it be his wife, or his sister? His life, or his brother-in-law's?"

"On the other hand, Rosenberg in that pre-trial period I knew him was carefree, extroverted, predominantly gay—that's the only word I can think of to describe his behavior. Yet remember, he was reading daily the lurid newspaper stories. Instead of wearing him down, they didn't seem to affect him at all."

"He could have been studied night and day by a dozen criminologists planted in the prison for the purpose of observing him—let us say if the government really were setting out scientifically to find out the truth—and I'm sure they could not have found any of the signs associated with guilt."

His stooped figure paced up and down his long living room as he spoke, his voice booming, as if he were addressing a classroom in the objective language a scientist might use.

BECAUSE Carlos was moved around considerably, he happened to be in a position to observe both men. Julius he found "casual, cheerful, often whistling or singing," a man who always mingled with other prisoners on all possible occasions, whether it was chess, handball on the roof, checkers or other recreation.

"We had real criminals there who often tried to act tough, but it was obvious that their indifference to their possible punishment was an act. Rosenberg's was not an act. He appeared to me confident, taking it for granted he would prove his innocence, a little disturbed as to how far his brother-in-law would go, but that's all."

"I clearly remember the only time he seemed really disturbed. It was when he told me that members of the Rosenberg family had visited him and told him his mother-in-law (Tessie Greenglass, mother of David and Ethel) was turning his children against him and Ethel Rosenberg. She had the children with her at that time."

One day when guards took (Continued on Page 14)



PRAYERS FOR THE ROSENBERGS while they were still in prison and their case was being fought. Picture shows Kantor Kaminsky and the Rev. H. S. Williamson leading a prayer at a White House picket line urging clemency.



THE PEOPLE TRIED TO SAVE THEM—Here is a part of the picket line at the White House last February.

Cigarettes

(Continued from Page 1)
a greater incidence of frigidity, sterility, menstrual disturbance and miscarriages among smokers than among non-smokers.

Now I had mentioned the dangers of cancer to a friend of mine; the indignity, too, of being a slave to the tobacco trust. I spoke to him of the financial burden you carry when you smoke two, three packs a day. I found him strangely unresponsive. He told of his father, who smoked heavily and lived out his three score years and ten.

BUT BROTHER, when I told him these latter facts cited by Dr. Lieb I detected a look of alarm that had not been there before during my previous recital of all the woes man suffers who falls victim to the cigaret. He challenged my assertion but I disowned any responsibility for it, referring him to the aforesaid Dr. Lieb.

Let me pass on a further word of advice from the good doctor: he proposes that you stop smoking for four weeks. Do it abruptly, he says, don't taper off.

At the end of a month compare

your symptoms and general health before and after. How's your appetite, your zeal for life? If you notice you are feeling better, brother, take his advice, cut down; stop inhaling. He asks you too, to remember that heat is an irritant, and the more smoke the more temperature in the mouth, the throat, the lungs, and the greater the irritation. The hotter the tobacco, the more tar and other poisons.

INCIDENTALLY, he differs with those who feel that pipe smoking exempts them from this hoard of evils. Because it has what he calls a greater fire area, it is hotter and more irritating. But if, he says, you smoke only half the bowlful you are better off than men who smoke cigarettes and cigars, for the last half, like the cigaret butt, contains most of the nicotine and tar. If you are addicted to a cigar you will be wise if you throw it away half-smoked. It may cost more per annum, but the wear and tear on your life is less.

The doctor has many more words of advice: I cannot, as I said before, vouch for him, for I don't know. I am not a scientist, unfortunately. I am only a semi-slave of Lady Nicotine, but I am hell-bent for freedom.

Truth on Korea Atrocities

(Continued from Page 4)
ried a story about No. 5 prison camp for American POWs. According to the News:

"Camp 5 was a death camp," said Sgt. Junior E. Dunlap of McCorkle, W. Va.

But on Aug. 26 a small town paper the "Watertown Daily News," ran an interview with Pfc. Donald J. Dumas of Ogden Island, N. Y. after his return home. Here's how Dumas described the same Camp No. 5 when there were no counter-intelligence agents present:

"We had swimming and outdoor sports which included football and softball. The medical care given UN prisoners was better than the Chinese had for themselves. There were doctors and nurses available at all times, although the supply of medicine was only fair. Penicillin was scarce, the supply being only what the Chinese confiscated from captured Americans.

"The Chinese allowed us beer, whiskey and wine on our holidays and we also helped them celebrate

their holidays. We were given the day off from work on our holidays and provided with special cards for observance of such days as Mother's Day, Fourth of July and Christmas."

Dumas then described a typical daily menu as follows:

"Breakfast: rice and soy bean soup; dinner: bread and tea; supper: soup (sometimes vegetable), fried potatoes and bread, with lots of fish, some beef, pork and chicken."

THE WORLD has heard a lot about the so-called "brain-washing" and "mental tortures" to which our GI prisoners were allegedly subjected. In several dispatches N. Y. Times correspondent Robert Alden unwittingly exposed the hoax about such "tortures" which play a part in Lodge's case. On Aug. 12, 1953 Alden wrote in the Times about a Pfc. Ernest Haskins of Langdon, W. Va., who complained about the "collectivism" which the Communists dinned into his head.

"Collectivism means that if I have a fire, everyone else in the camp is supposed to have a fire."

According to GIs interviewed by Alden the Communists punished prisoners who stole firewood. And what "torture" were they subjected to, for stealing their fellow GIs firewood? An Alden dispatch in the Aug. 17 Times quotes Pfc. Howard G. Evans of Ginger, Okla.:

"They treated us like children and it just got on your nerves." They made him write: "I did wrong when I took the wood. I promise never to take the wood again."

Finally there is the charge that American fliers were "tortured"—mainly by long questioning, it is admitted—into making germ warfare confessions. The highest ranking officers who made such confessions were Col. Frank H. Schwable and Col. Walker M. Mahurin. Just a few hours before they were repatriated these two men interviewed by Wilfred Burchett, Australian-born correspondent for the French left-wing newspaper Ce Soir. This is the same Burchett who was praised in the highest terms by Gen. William F. Dean, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Burchett wrote:

"Mahurin said he had 'no complaint whatsoever' about his treatment from the time he was captured. He was taken to a hospital where the treatment was excellent and his broken arm set. He 'felt bad eating so much better food than my captors.'"

"Both he and Schwable roared with laughter when I told them of the charges of 'brain-destroying' techniques used to 'extract' admissions from Schwable. I suppose they would be putting us in straitjackets and taking us home in padded cells," Schwable said.

NOW IT IS TRUE that these officers later withdrew their confessions. But Schwable, who had made the most detailed of all the German warfare confessions, complete with dates, weapons, officers involved, etc., admitted that he had never been subjected to physical torture. He claims he was threatened. But who was threatening him when he made those statements to Burchett?

Burchett's relations with these colonels is very similar to his relations with Gen. Dean, our highest ranking POW. The N. Y. Daily News of Sept. 4, 1953 reports how Gen. Dean bade farewell to Burchett, thanked him for all his kindness and also said: "I hope I didn't disgrace myself last night." The reference was to a party Dean's captors had given him where there had been considerable drinking of toasts.

Gen. Dean was interviewed by American correspondents after his release. Here's a report of Q and A in the N. Y. Times on Sept. 5:

"Q. Were you beaten? A. I was not beaten—I was threatened but not beaten. They did nothing that our own side would not have done—they intimidated that."

Charge Brownell Easy on Mobs

(Continued from Page 1)
ed a federal grand jury to investigate charges that the jury had been "fixed" by the Smaldones and their lieutenants. An indictment was returned and the case brought before a regular jury.

While Vigil was seeking to collect evidence against the Smaldones he found himself hampered by a lack of assistance to do work in the short time allotted. Two of his deputies had resigned when the Eisenhower Administration took office and Brownell had failed to replace them, despite requests.

Vigil then asked for FBI help. Brownell refused to grant it. Vigil finally got some help from the Denver office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on the grounds that the case arose from an act of income tax evasion.

The case was finally prosecuted and the Smaldones found guilty with each of them getting sentences of 60 years. But before sentence was passed, word was received that Vigil was to be fired.

JUDGE RITTER was caustic in pronouncing sentence and went out of his way to publicly raise questions about the role of Brownell. "I don't understand," he said, "why the United States Department of Justice, which is charged with law enforcement, should refuse to assist in the investigation of jury tampering in the Smaldone cases—but they did. . . . At the point where inquiry began about jury-tampering, the Attorney General of the United States advised Mr. Vigil that the FBI would not participate in the investigation."

Next day President Eisenhower's press secretary, James Hagerty, announced from the White House that Vigil was fired.

It was openly charged in Denver that the underworld brought strong pressure in Washington to get Vigil out of the way. One such charge was made by Sen. Ed C. Johnson (D-Colo.), who originally

recommended Vigil for the post. In a telegram to Brownell, Johnson stated: "There are rumors in Denver that the gangsters whom U.S. District Attorney Charles S. Vigil is prosecuting without fear or favor are bringing strong pressure on the Justice Department for his immediate removal. His term, as you know, expires in 1955. . . . There is also rumor that he is to be removed because of his race. What is the situation?"

THE SENATOR never got a reply. Nor, at this writing, has any reporter been able to get a comment from Brownell. The charges were publicly aired in a nationwide radio broadcast last week by Clayton Fritchey, deputy national chairman of the Democratic Party. There is still no reply.

The Denver case, however, was so brazen that it prompted an announcement from Sen. William Langer (R-ND), that his Senate Judiciary Committee would begin hearings in Denver Dec. 12 to investigate the charges against Brownell.

Political observers now expect Brownell to cook up more "spy" frauds in an effort to capture more headlines and get the spotlight away from these charges of hindering action against gangsters and racketeers. Also on the spot is the FBI whose director, J. Edgar Hoover, was quick to step in an effort to bolster Brownell's phony political case against Truman, but whose men were nowhere to be found when it was a matter of getting the evidence on overlord of vice and gambling.

These charges again raise the whole question of Brownell's fitness for office. This question received impetus from Brownell's false charge against Truman. Now the nation's chief law enforcement officer is seen as one who fires men who go after gangsters. In other quarters, Brownell was an intimate of Gov. Dewey when the governor let Lucky Luciano, the vice boss, get out of prison and leave the country.

That incident was also never explained.

Social Security

(Continued from Page 2)
would simply relieve the government of the tax load for Public Assistance by drawing from the SS reserve to cover it. Thus, while those added to the program would not pay into it, more than a billion dollars would be drawn out.

This difficulty is apparently to be solved by a downward revision of benefits as indicated by a proposal to set a \$25 minimum for benefits. The average now under SS runs \$81.50 per elderly couple.

STILL ANOTHER line of attack is to place SS under the states, as unemployment insurance now is. This would leave the level of payments at the mercy of state legislatures—a beggar's level in most of the states to judge by the situation today.

The snipers also shout that the \$18 billion current reserve is too big. On that ground they justify a shift of other government obligations to this source. Also, if the reserve is kept at a precarious low, reactionary propagandists believe it will be easier to beat down efforts to raise benefits.

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Ted Tinsley Says

The Cold-Blooded Policy

THE SOVIET UNION is now selling gold and silver to western Europe, and principally to England.

This, according to our local financial expert, Sylvia Porter, is "cold-blooded business."

Britain, she admits, likes trading goods for gold. This trade is helping British manufacture, and making British commerce less dependent on Coca Cola and other instruments of American foreign policy. It means that England and the Soviet Union are learning that commercial coexistence is possible, for trade relationships are basic to all relationships between nations. Eisenhower's "allies" abroad are discovering the benefits of East-West dealings, and as a result they may become less dependent, financially and politically, on General Motors.

It goes even further, for as Sylvia Porter herself admits, Soviet gold sales are easing the world's gold shortage and giving western Europe a cushion to protect against a post-Korea slump.

All these congenit facts inspire Miss Porter to cry out, "It's cold-blooded business—the sort that would be taken for granted in a time of peace. It's the sort of deal that in any other atmosphere, we'd welcome as a hopeful sign of peace."

Friendship is a "cold-blooded business." Peaceful co-existence is a "cold-blooded business." Especially in this atmosphere. Of course, the Soviet Union is trying to change the atmosphere, but any attempt to change the atmosphere is also a "cold-blooded business." If only the Soviet Union took a hot-blooded position and tried to maintain antagonisms instead of alleviating them, then it would have a warm-blooded policy!

The moral is clear. Any effort toward peace is a war-like step because it interferes with Eisenhower's war-like steps. Doesn't the Soviet Union know it's unreasonable to be reasonable in this atmosphere?

Eisenhower has his own opinion of reason. He wants his "allies" to adopt the position taken by Corporal William C. Hansen who was a prisoner-of-war in Korea. Corporal Hansen revealed how he guarded himself from the danger of Communist ideas while a prisoner. When his captors spoke to him, said Corporal Hansen, "I just didn't think about the stuff they'd been lading out because, if you thought about it, you never know what might happen."

Now many Europeans and Americans are starting to think about things. This, too, is a cold-blooded business. Imagine thinking about things in this atmosphere! Any attempt to be rational in these crucial times is disloyalty to Eisenhower, Brownell, and McCarthy! English trade circles have started to think about things, and what's happened? Instead of believing that things are better when they're worse, they're suddenly come up with the crazy idea that things are better when they're better.

This will never do.

Two Immortals

(Continued from Page 12)

David away, supposedly for a conference with the U. S. District Attorney, they failed to bring him back.

"One of the guards then told me they'd taken Greenglass to 'The Tombs.' I wasn't clear as to the significance, but then he added: 'A soft berth.' Men there could buy their own food and have ready access to their lawyers." ("The Tombs" is a city institution, notorious for one floor occupied by stoolpigeons. Others declared Greenglass and Harry Gold shared a cell there, cooked their own food.)

CARLOS now said: "Apparently Greenglass, who was not especially intelligent or educated, and was sickly mentally, had made his choice in his conflict, and already was being treated softly."

The tall, bushy-haired ex-fellow prisoner of Rosenberg's whom the reporter had met by a curious accident and who at first was reluctant to say anything even about his observations of Julius, cracked his knuckles reflectively, and added:

"You know, while they were at Sing Sing, I thought every now and then of writing something, some sort of statement or letter to the 'Times,' telling of my impressions, because I was convinced Rosenberg was innocent. But—I never thought they'd go through with it, that they'd really execute them. I kept quiet about it up until now—but I tell you I've been boiling mad ever since that execution. I only wish—"

He left the statement hanging in mid-air, and saw his visitor to the door. Before opening it he hesitated, then said brokenly, "I—I should have known. Yes, all of us—. We all bear some responsibility for letting it happen."

IN THEIR published letters Julie and Ethel alluded more than once to the night when they met. But a poignantly tender account of that night was given by Julie to a fellow-prisoner while he was in West Street.

He told it one night, conversing in low tones with a fellow-prisoner while an officer on duty was looking the other way. Although he already had been sentenced, having been released only temporarily from solitary, uppermost in Julie's mind that night was not the thought of the chair, but pride in his wife. That was all he wanted to talk of—Ethel.

It was just before the Christmas holidays in 1936 that Julie, a City College of New York engineer student, heard from other progressive youths that a dance would be held on the Lower East Side New Year's Eve. The dance was to raise money for a rank-and-file group in the International Seamen's Union. The year 1936 was that of the big maritime strike on the West Coast and the left wing seamen here were agitating for a democratic militant union here; it was in '37 the National Maritime Union was organized.

JULIE entered the big East Side ballroom the night of the dance. It already was well filled. He saw a number of the East Side boys

and girls he'd grown up with, some of his CCNY progressive friends.

He saw, too, seated near the far wall, looking a bit unhappy, the small, frail girl with the large eyes and mass of dark hair whom he had seen from time to time around the Lower East Side. As he watched her she happened to turn her pensive eyes toward him and their glances met. It was as if he were experiencing those lines from the poet John Donne, "Twice or thrice had I loved thee, before I knew thy face or name."

He longed to go up and speak to her, tell her he'd known her for a long time without knowing her name. But there was a certain dignity about her, a little reserve. His courage failed him. Just then he saw a friend from the neighborhood, and asked him if he knew the little girl sitting apart watching the dancers.

"Why, don't you know Ethel? That's Ethel Greenglass. She's to sing tonight," the youth replied. And, taking him by the arm, he piloted Julie to Ethel's side and introduced them.

Julie stood before her, and in the face of her nervousness, lost his own. Why did she seem so troubled? he asked. She told him. She was on the program, and she was too nervous even to get a note out.

Apparently that quality Julie had, described by the older woman neighbor, Eloise, as being one which inspired confidence ("When my son was in the Army and I didn't hear from him he would comfort me and I'd feel everything was all right") now emerged.

He didn't laugh at her fears, but suggested that they find an ante-room and that she sing to him. They did, and Ethel found her voice. As she sang, looking into his eyes, he felt she was singing to him, and later that evening, on the program, she again found his eyes and sang to him. "I knew that she was for me, if she'd have me, and I have loved her ever since that night, and always when I hear her sing it is like the first time, and I know that they can never part us—nothing will," Julie said that night.

FROM THEN on, all their spare time was spent together, whatever he did during the day acquiring special significance because it would be shared with Ethel.

Before he met her he had been "so interested in what was going on in the world"—the rise of fascism, the war in Spain—that his studies had become of secondary importance, he said that night. His studies required long hours of work at CCNY. He'd become a marginal student and had decided to quit school. Ethel would not hear of it. For her sake, and with her prodding, her typing of his papers, he studied night after night in the cold-water flat at 64 Sheriff Street where she lived. Two years of solid work he put in, "because she expected it."

This ended the talk that night, except that at the end Julie said: "I don't want to die. I want to live. I've got so much to live for."

But I'll tell you one thing now and I'll never change: they'll never use the name Julie Rosenberg to make the word 'Communist' mean 'spy' and 'spy' mean 'Communist.'"

(To Be Continued)

Editor's Note: For policy reasons, as in other instalments of this series, names of persons interviewed are withheld, and if a first name is used, it is fictitious.

Du Bois' Book

(Continued from Page 8)

made an unique contribution to the clarity that was to come many years later.

The young Dr. DuBois did not yet understand the historic role of the working class as the defender of all oppressed peoples because it is a class which cannot liberate itself without bringing freedom to all the exploited.

IN CHALLENGING the views of Washington and others, DuBois countered with the idea of the "talented tenth." That was the idea that the great need of the Negro people was to develop a group of learned men who could then provide leadership and help win the respect of the rest of the country. Just as he did not then see the role of the working class as a whole, neither did he yet understand that it was the Negro working class and peasantry in the Black Belt which would provide the solid leadership in the struggle for freedom.

What fascinated the unemployed youth of 20 years ago and what won such acclaim for the book virtually on publication however, was not only Dr. Dr. DuBois' challenge to bended knee ideology. It was also his laying before the conscience of the world the soul of his people, the Negro people. In his essays on life in the Black Belt, a whole world within a world was brought to the reader.

What emerged was a picture of the strength, nobility and cultural contributions of the Negro people, contributions born in struggle against slavery and then for first class citizenship. It was not a polyanish treatment, putting forward only the "best face." Where there is oppression there is also a sordid side of life, and Dr. DuBois portrayed that also.

But he did not stop there. He placed the responsibility where it belonged, on the white rulers who had kept a whole people in inhuman slavery and then betrayed them after emancipation.

OVERALL, however, there was the stubborn refusal of the Negro people to be crushed into acceptance of a status of second class citizenship. It is this thread that runs through the warm portrayals of the thankless struggle on the soil, of the fight for education, of the groping for a way out.

It is a book that uniquely

My Mother

(Continued from Page 9)

socks and white surplises and performed our duties. After the services, he lit into us proper declaring we were there to serve the Lord, and had no right to strike for bigger pay. Our strike was busted, and we were beaten.

At home that night there was big to-do. The "old mans" proletarian feelings were stronger

bare the soul of a people. Blue Heron Press has performed a great service in republishing it in a jubilee edition for a new generation of Americans, as well as for an older generation which never had the good fortune to come across the book as this reviewer did on that day more than 20 years ago.

WIRE-TAP SCANDAL

(Continued from Page 7)

Court balked a number of Justice Department attempts to find loopholes in the law. But the Justice Department and other government agencies, went right on wire-tapping. And it was encouraged when, in 1942, the Supreme Court did open the door slightly to admissibility of some wire-tap information in court cases.

The FBI boasts other and more modern methods for invading privacy of person in violation of the Constitution including radar, concealed microphones, cameras with telescopic lenses and even television equipment. But old-fashioned wire-tapping is still the most widely used government directed and sanctioned espionage on individuals.

Farmers

(Continued from Page 3)

June 30, 1953, was \$34 millions, a 13 percent increase.

CHAIN STORES—In 36 weeks ending Sept. 5, Safeway Stores Inc. made profits before taxes of over \$20 million. This was just about double the record for the same period in 1952.

AS ONE confronts this situation—a handful of giant monopolies steadily reducing the prices of all farm products and adding from 10 to 200 percent to their already swollen profits—it is easy to understand why the Eisenhower administration fell into a panic when it heard that 350 cattlemen were moving on the Capitol in slow buses.

For the food monopolies reaping the profits from the present "adjustment" are controlled by the same financial groups that dominate the government—Morgan, Rockefeller, DuPont, Mellon and the rest. Eisenhower's cabinet, serving the monopolies, has no desire to discuss farm problems with farmers.

than his religious faith. "Driving the kids to the altar with a baseball bat, just like the company does to us. 'From now on you are through, you quit,' he stormed. How often he had come storming home with the "I quit" on his lips. Now it was my turn. Even mother sided with us. "Look at all the money the priest collects, and you get only ten cents a month. It isn't right."

We lost the strike, but we won too. A short time later the priest upped the pay to a quarter a month. Few of us got the benefits, but those who came after us did. That is often true in the class struggle.

MOTHER'S SCHOOLING was very limited, but she had a sharp mind and a keen intellect. All her life she was tied down to the home and her family duties, and yet she managed to keep pace with her boys and her man.

One of her sons became a machinist and toolmaker. This, plus fishing and hunting, was his main pre-occupation in life. Over the years, each day as he came home, he talked to the "old lady" hours on end on the detailed technical problems and intricacies of toolmaking and machine shop practice. So gradually the uneducated peasant woman became well versed in the complex problems of machine shops, tool-making and even mathematics, though she had hardly set foot in a machine shop.

Another son was a star baseball and football player and later team manager. He in turn, chewed the "old lady's" ear off with detailed descriptions of tense and exciting moments in the baseball games—the errors, the brilliant plays, victories and defeats. Thus she thoroughly mastered the art of baseball and became an avid fan. Even now she sits by her tiny radio and makes caustic comments on the course of the game. Her favorite team is usually the first from the bottom in League standings.

A third son hammered away at her with politics and problems of the working class. This was much easier to grasp. It tied in directly with her entire life's experience—the harsh problems that stalk the working class family daily, the bitter strikes for more bread, the long period of unemployment, the fear of tomorrow, the constant fight for bare essentials of life for her brood. She never knew luxury, and did not seek it. Her outlook was completely proletarian, and it came just as naturally as her breathing.

With her quick and intelligent mind, bold and undaunted spirit, her deep understanding of people, and unswerving proletarian outlook, she could have become an important figure in the struggles of our times. But her talents, like those of millions of other proletarian women, were not given free play under conditions of a harsh life.

Even so today, at an advanced age, she is keenly alive to the life about her. She is fiercely independent and will not tolerate any pushing around, from anybody. Her interests are keen and her spirits unflagging.

Unbeaten and unbowed—a proletarian mother. My mother.

3 Years Work Building Trawlers for Soviets

LONDON. WORKERS of three British ship-building companies were assured of steady work for about three years on a deal recently approved by the government. The deal was offered by a foreign government which proposed to purchase 30 trawlers and fish factory ships, worth about 8 million pounds.

The offer was made by the Soviet Union.

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William Z. Foster concentrates attention upon "The Putschist Danger in American Foreign Policy," within the context of the easing of international tension and the world-wide rise of the strength of the forces making for peace.

Maurice Thorez, leader of the Communist Party of France writes on "A New Policy for France."

Henry T. Goodwin, on the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor disaster, traces the history of that event and the meaning it has for Americans today in "The Lessons of Pearl Harbor."

Herbert Aptheker, in "Big Business Re-Writes American History," presents the first part of a two-part analysis of the latest trends in American history-writing among apologists for imperialism.

Mike Meadows discusses conditions and tasks facing the workers in the coal-mining industry in an article entitled "Some Problems in Coal Mining."

James Burnhill presents a full consideration of "The Mexican-American Question."

Clearly, the December POLITICAL AFFAIRS
is of outstanding importance

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United Bronx ALP Opens Wide anti-McCarthy Drive

By MAX GORDON

ON A SATURDAY afternoon late in October, Bronxites in the big Parkchester development who had their TV sets tuned to Channel 11 were startled to hear a very-close-to-

home discussion. Three American Labor Party leaders were laying it on the line against the policy of discrimination practiced by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which owns the 15-thousand-family Parkchester development

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When the votes were counted on election night, it was found that Trost had polled 1,032 in the 9th A. D., which takes in a large part of Parkchester, while the rest of the ALP ticket varied from 430 to 450 votes.

This was a startling variation for a borough presidential candidate in a mayoralty race. We sought out Trost to get his explanation, and to find out what was happening with the ALP in his county following the election.

"Because of the McCarthyite atmosphere," he explained, "lots of Parkchester residents were afraid to express themselves publicly

and which bars Negroes from living there.

The three were former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, then state chairman of the ALP; Herbert Randall, Bronx County vice-chairman of that party, and Carl Trost that party's candidate for borough president.

Trost, who is also executive secretary of the County ALP, was well known for his activity in the long battle to break down the discrimination walls at the development.

He told his audience that if the Metropolitan Life Company refused to listen to such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Protestant Council, American Jewish Congress, and numerous others, the city should take the development out of the hands of the company.

THE county's anti-McCarthy program includes:

- A leaflet warning of its dangers and urging a united fight of the people against it.
- Organizing a committee of 1,000 for the specific aim of getting on TV.
- Getting the clubs to stimulate community rallies, in unity with other organizations.
- A county-wide ALP rally.
- Visiting national, state, and city legislators to enlist them in the struggle.
- Invitations to all other Bronx organizations to join in local forums on McCarthyism, with all parties participating.

In addition, the county organizations will back the state program

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against the discriminatory policy. So they took this way of expressing that opposition.

He maintained this proved beyond doubt that the mass of people living in the development did not like the company's attitude.

The ALP intends, along with other organizations, to press the battle to break through the anti-Negro barriers, Trost said. He noted that Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner has committed himself to join this battle.

DISCUSSING the general program of the Bronx ALP, Trost described the firm unity emerging in the organization, following tactical differences in the election campaign.

He cited the post-election meeting of executive committees of the 15 clubs in the county, which adopted a program unanimously—with one abstention—for a vigorous battle against McCarthyism and for the economic welfare of the working people of the Bronx.

"I know of only a single resignation from the ALP in the county since the election," Trost said. "There are probably a few more defections here and there, but by and large the party's membership is united and full of fighting spirit around our program."

He said the ALP was entering a membership campaign.

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on the major congressional and legislative issues facing the people in 1954.

TROST'S election experiences, as he related them, revealed that the danger of McCarthyism is widely recognized among Bronxites of all parties. This includes not only rank-and-filers, but some local leaders and legislators in other parties.

He cited one forum before the Bronx division of a prominent national organization at which he assailed McCarthyism. When he finished, members of the audience—primarily composed of Democrats and Liberals—hammered questions at the GOP spokesman until they forced him to agree that, if elected, he would fight McCarthyism in his party.

After the forum, Trost was privately congratulated by the Democratic and Liberal Party spokesmen.

This, and other experiences he related, indicate that the common fascist danger to the nation is tending to unite various political elements in a common struggle.

ASK RADIO TIME

WASHINGTON (FP). — Six announcers and nine engineers locked out by WOL, Washington, appealed to the FCC for equal time to answer charges the station broadcast against them.

JOBLESS FIGHT

LONG, NT, Col. (FP).—AFL cannery workers are fighting loss of 4 weeks unemployment benefits in their strike, imposed because they refused nonunion jobs 22 miles away at 20c an hour less pay.

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Education Chiefs Sponsor Man Who Labeled FDR Traitor

By MICHAEL SINGER

TOP SCHOOL OFFICIALS last week desperately sought to cover-up for sponsoring a pamphlet authored by a man who in 1950 accused President Roosevelt of betraying the nation in World War II. Revelations that Hamilton A. Long, author of a pamphlet

"Permit Communist-Conspirators to Be Teachers?", being circulated by the Boards of Education and Higher Education—at public expense—had charged FDR with collaborating with "subversives" in the last war, created a furore among city administrators and educators. But a tight curtain of silence descended in offices of the Board of Education and Higher Education where no one would comment on one of the most shocking school exposes in years.

The Daily Worker which broke the story revealed that Long three years ago wrote a booklet, "America's Tragedy—Today" in which he said that in World War II there was a "sinister infiltration into our national defense establishment, including the Armed Forces, of swarms of agents of a powerful underground organization loyal to a foreign government."

"This moreover, with the aid—through acts of omission or commission—of highest officials, including the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States. At a time, too, when our country was fully extended in a war effort in

AMERICA'S TRAGEDY—TODAY

A brief report of a few of the available facts

regarding the extent to which the Communist ("party") conspiracy's cancer got a grip on the vitals of the Republic—on the nation's defense establishment—with the direct aid of the White House, during World War II; and

why the Truman Administration High Command's cover-up policy makes it, in effect, a "captive" of the conspiracy.

by

MAJOR HAMILTON A. LONG

Title page of the pamphlet by Major H. A. Long.

collaboration with that foreign Mrs. FDR, Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, secy. of War Henry L. Stimson, secy. of Navy Frank Knox, and headed one of his chapters:

★ LONG AGO listed among those who helped to betray America,

"The Truman Administration's High Command Is Now a 'Captive' of the Communist ('Party') Conspiracy"

Neither School Superintendent William Jansen and chairman of the Board of Higher Education Joseph B. Cavallaro have replied to queries by this reporter on their sponsoring "educational material" by such a man. The two school

Urge Protests on Robert Thompson

IN SPITE of a murderous attack on Bob Thompson's life which required a serious brain operation, James Bennett, Federal Director of Prisons, refuses to consider Thompson a "convalescent," but merely as a prisoner awaiting trial.

On Nov. 19 Thompson was removed from Bellevue Hospital and placed in isolation in the "drunk tank" at the City Tombs prison, where he is denied medical attention and is forced to sleep without even a mattress.

To avoid a possible fatal relapse, Robert Thompson, Communist Party leader and World War II hero, is in urgent need of complete rest in conducive surroundings, an adequate diet and constant

officials—rabid McCarthyites—have publicly declared they would spend school funds to distribute Long's latest Big Lie booklet, "Permit Communist-Conspirators to Be Teachers?" to 35,000 teachers in the public schools and four city colleges.

LONG HAS been quoted as saying only that a mysterious "private donor" has made possible 4,000 printings. Despite the impropriety of using public funds for a "private" project, the two school heads blithely admitted that all they cared about was to get the McCarthyite propaganda into school circulation.

Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union, has charged that the sole purpose of the Board of Education's plan to distribute the latest Long pamphlet was to "win support for its dismissal of teachers."

"New Yorkers may well be ashamed of the fact that their Board of Education has taken an action which will endear him to those who seek to intensify the current atmosphere of fear and intimidation, instead of associating himself with the growing number of Americans, and especially educators, who are being aroused and speaking up against the menace of McCarthyism," Lederman said.

The Jansen-Cavallaro purge has already driven more than 200 teachers from the school system, terrorized the classrooms to a point of "thought control" education, and brought the city schools to their most demoralized state in history.

medical care.

Write or wire Bennett at the H.O.L.C. Building, Washington, D. C., demanding that Thompson be removed from the Tombs and be given all the conditions reassuring for his recovery.

Support the Christmas Amnesty and Protest Rally at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4 St., on Thursday, Dec. 17.

Dec. 17 Rally to Ask Xmas Amnesty

DOROTHY PARKER, poet, playwright and short story writer; Royal Wilbur France, eminent lawyer; and Edward K. Barsky, noted surgeon, are prominent among the speakers who have already agreed to participate in the Christmas Amnesty Rally to be held Thursday night, Dec. 17, in the Main Ball Room of Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St., New York City, under the auspices of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.

Christmas time is amnesty time will form the central theme of the rally which will demand immediate amnesty for all Smith Act victims. Further, the rally will protest vigorously the recent brutal assault on Robert Thompson.

Admission to the rally will be 50c. Tickets are on sale now at the Amnesty Committee offices, 667 Madison Ave., Room 611, TE 2-8620.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents films for promoting mental health. Three featurettes on Psychology which give people a wider understanding of their own emotional problems. Sat., Sun. at 8:30 p.m., 439 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

BOB AND LOUISE DECOMMER entertain at the Film Division Weekly Surprise Party. Social Refreshments and a Surprise Package. At ASP Galleries, 33 W. 64th St. 9 p.m. Contr. \$1.

ENJOY social and folk dancing at the Annual Dance of the German American. Extra—special exhibit of handicraft and artwork made by the democratic youth of Germany. Sat., Dec. 5, 8:30 p.m. at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Admission \$1.25.

Bronx

PRE-CHRISTMAS bazaar, handmade Hungarian blouses, pottery, baskets. Also household goods, wearing apparel, big bargains. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd.

Brooklyn

BY POPULAR REQUEST—Return engagement Hootenanny and Dance. Sat., Dec. 5, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Adm. \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at door. All star musical review with Leon Bibb, Les Pine, Sylvia Kahn, Dorothy Gifford, Irving Burgess, Jean Hart, Arden East.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents films for promoting mental health. (See details under Sat. Man.) 439 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

HEAR Clifford McAvoy, George Blake Charney and Alan Max in a Forum on "The Third Party Question and Coalition Politics '33 and '54." Sun., Dec. 6 at 8:30 p.m. at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y. Sub. \$1. Students 50c. Refreshments. Questions and discussion from the floor.

THE NEW Critics and the crisis in American literature. One of a provocative series of lectures by Edwin Berry Burgum at ASP, 35 W. 44th St., SU 7-6671. Contr. \$1.25. Sun. eve. 8:30 p.m.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER presents Classic Film Comedy "Topper." Cary Grant, Constance Bennett, Roland Young. 230 W. 80th St., nr. B'way. 2 showings. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Sun. eve. Contr. \$1.

Bronx

PRE-CHRISTMAS bazaar, handmade Hungarian blouses, pottery, baskets. Also household goods, wearing apparel, big bargains. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd.

Brooklyn

BRIGHTON COMMUNITY CENTER presents Jessica Smith, Editor of New World Review, to speak on "Peace Through Negotiations." Sun., Dec. 6 at 8:30 p.m. 3200 Coney Island Ave.

JOSEPH CLARK, foreign correspondent for Daily Worker speaks on "Today in the Soviet Union," tonight at 8:30 p.m. 1212 Kings Hwy. Spons. by K. Hwy. Freedom of Press Assoc. Don. 50c.

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2nd PRIZE

STARS OF THE UKRAINE

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Amnesty Rally for
Smith Act Victims
MANHATTAN PLAZA
66 E. 4th St., N.Y.C.
Admission 50c

Hear: Dorothy Parker, Carl Marsall, Royal Wilbur France, Edward K. Barsky, M.D.

PROTEST ASSAULT ON ROBERT THOMPSON

National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, TE 2-8620, 667 Madison Ave., Room 611, N.Y.C. 21

NATIONAL GUARDIAN FORUM



"Can McCarthyism
Destroy the Fifth
Amendment?"

SPEAKERS:

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- JAMES ARONSON
- DAVID REIN
- CHARLES R. ALLEN, Jr.
- KUMAR GOSHAL, chairman

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"3rd Party Question and Coalition Politics; 1953-1954"

A discussion with
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Alan Max

SUNDAY, DEC. 6
AT 8:30 P.M.

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PENNIES. The little Puerto Rican woman in her worn overcoat and scarf came to our office, carrying a coffee-can. "The Worker is my paper," she said. "Your paper helped me against the landlord. I bring this to you." The coffee-can was filled with pennies. For three months, she has been putting aside all she could for the paper. "Two cents, three cents every day I put in the coffee-box," she said. We are urging every reader to send a dollar. If she can do this, YOU can spare a dollar.

The Worker
National Edition

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Federal Judge Hits Ike's Man

By BERNARD BURTON

THE MAN who worked the "Communist conspiracy" hoax up to a charge of disloyalty against former President Truman is himself under charge of hindering the exposure and prosecution of big-time gangsters and racketeers. The man is Attorney General Herbert Brownell who came under fire last week from two federal judges and others.

Most scandalous situation arose from the Justice Department's action in Denver. Involved also were cases in St. Louis and Detroit.

In Denver, Brownell went so far as to take the unprecedented step of removing a U. S. attorney in the middle of his term as he was successfully prosecuting a mob which had been mulcting Colorado for millions of dollars. The action was so brazen that it brought open criticism of Brownell from Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter in Denver.

BACKGROUND of the Denver case is this:

For 20 years the Smalldone brothers—Clyde and Eugene—had been the bosses of all vice and gambling in Colorado. No one had been able to crack down on their syndicate of hoodlums and gunmen. Two years ago a small town Mexican-American lawyer, Charles S. Vigil, was appointed U. S. attorney and immediately undertook to get the goods on the Smalldones.

It was a Herculean task, not because the evidence could not be collected on these gangsters, but because their strong-arm terror was so widespread that it was impossible to get a jury over which they did not exercise some control.

And as a matter of fact Vigil's first attempt to crack down on the mob resulted in a hung jury. He sought to pin down the Smalldones on a charge of income tax evasion. From the start two jurors kept shouting "not guilty," shutting their ears to any evidence.

VIGIL immediately summoned (Continued on Page 13)

More Confessions of a Cigarette Smoker

Slaves of Lady Nicotine Face New Perils

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS TIME perhaps to submit a report on this personal case history of a cigarette smoker.

I feel I must for I received more mail, perhaps, on my article warning of the dangers to those who smoke cigarettes than I have for any piece I have written in recent years.

To be honest I cannot say that I have conquered the habit. I am still in the clutches of Lady Nicotine, but I can report that I am much less her slave now than I was three months ago. I have cut down to a pack a day; progress registered.

I can report, however, that since The Worker published my piece some six weeks ago, the hue and cry against the cigarette menace has risen. I hasten to disclaim credit for this: it seems that many people are getting the same idea at the same time.

The clamor has even begun to cut into the profits of the cigarette companies according to no less an authority than the Wall Street Journal. And it has evoked a cry of anguish from the president of the American Tobacco Company, who denied all charges flatly like the burglar in the dock who says, "Who, me?" And so the budget on cigarette advertising has been upped and you will find more ads in the papers extolling the bliss of the butt than you ever saw before.

THERE IS much to report, but this week I would like to submit the findings of Dr. Clarence W. Lieb to you. Dr. Lieb is said to be an authority who spent ten years as a research adviser to a major tobacco company. He supervised the Stef-

ansson nutritional studies at Bellevue Hospital, and these facts are from a study he wrote called "Safer Smoking."

Tobacco, he says, is a poison, and he minces no words about that, but it can relax the weary body and the oppressed mind. Doubtless that is why so many people smoke so many billions of cigarettes. He has no argument, it appears, against moderate smoking. But go to excess, he hastens to warn you, and you are subject to many grave physical ills, some that may even shorten your life.

The good doctor tells of a study of 7,000 persons by the late Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins which showed that up to the age of 50 the death rate of heavy smokers was more than double that of non-smokers.

Then he moves onto grounds that you have overlooked before and which may provoke you to stop and think a moment, perhaps with some alarm. Studies, he says, made by cancer, stomach and heart specialists all indicate the pernicious effects from the habitual use of tobacco.

BUT THE NEW grounds are these: many doctors now agree, he says, that decreased sexual activity of men in their 30's and 40's may often be traced to excessive smoking.

One reason he gives is that tobacco causes toxic changes in the blood which impede the formation of sexual hormones.

Nor, he declares, are women exempt. He cites a German study made of more than 5,000 women that shows there may be a greater incidence of frigidity,



LINK CIGARETTES TO CANCER—Three physicians (l. to r.): Dr. Henry W. Meyerding, Dr. Joseph L. Reyes and Dr. Arnold S. Jackson, at the International College of Surgeons at Los Angeles where they met to discuss factors in the increase in cancer. They said tars in cigarette paper and tobacco were a main cause. Dr. Jackson is president-elect of the organization.

sterility, menstrual disturbance and miscarriages among smokers than among non-smokers.

Now I had mentioned the dangers of cancer to a friend of mine; the indignity, too, of being a slave to the tobacco trust. I spoke to him of the financial burden you carry when you smoke two, three packs a day. I found him strangely unresponsive. He told of his father, who smoked heavily and lived out his three score years and ten. He intimated that I was akin to the bluenoses who gadded about interfering with other people's joys,

like taking a glass of beer or a shot of whiskey, sometimes to excess.

BUT BROTHER, when I told him these latter facts cited by Dr. Lieb I detected a look of alarm that had not been there before during my previous recital of all the woes man suffers who falls victim to the cigaret. He challenged my assertion but I disowned any responsibility for it, referring him to the aforesaid Dr. Lieb.

Let me pass on a further word (Continued on Page 13)

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge

What ABOUT Freedom of the Press?

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. representative in the UN:

In your address to the UN Assembly's Political and Security Committee a week ago last Tuesday you cited appearance of the Daily Worker as proof of freedom in our land.

You neglected to mention a few pertinent facts:

• The editor and former publisher are in jail, convicted under a law which makes their ideas and thoughts a crime; our correspondents in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia—and our business representative in

Cleveland—have all been arrested under this law. In addition, our Pittsburgh correspondent has been sentenced to 20 years under a Pennsylvania law for his work as our correspondent, thus facing 25 years in jail. We can publish, but our reporters, editors, circulation representatives face jail for writing in our paper, and for circulating it.

• Workers in shops throughout the land, those employed in any area of public service, foreign-born workers, and the relatives of any such workers—making up the bulk of our population—read our paper at the

risk of job loss, deportation and numerous other serious perils, including being labelled as "spies," the new "Reichstag Fire" hoax in our land.

• Readers, circulators, advertisers in our paper are being continuously and systematically harassed by the FBI. They are visited by these police agents, threatened, told all sorts of fantastically false tales in order to force them to drop reading, selling, advertising in this paper.

If we still publish, it is because there are still Americans who are ready to stand up and

tell the would-be destroyers of our precious American liberties, for whom you speak, that they are ready to defend these liberties; to write for, read and spread a working-class paper of their choice.

What are YOU going to do to see that these liberties are really secured, Mr. Lodge? Will YOU undertake to guarantee that we can write for, read and circulate this paper without fear of job loss, and without daily worrying about that dawn "knock-at-the-door" which has meant five years in jail, and more, for our colleagues?



BROWNELL

See story on Page 4

The Truth About Korean Atrocities

Newspaperless New Yorkers Hail Strike Unity

THE RADIO and TV commentators last week sought to picture New Yorkers as nettled and mad because they couldn't buy any of the big newspapers. But if New Yorkers were nettled—and there was no evidence of this among the paper-reading subway riders—it wasn't at the workers who had shut down the biggest papers in the country's biggest city.

New York is a union town, and among working people there was admiration for the exemplary all-craft unity that was checking a gigantic anti-union plot, such as has been seldom witnessed in any industry. The profit-fat publishers—the owners of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, World-Telegram, Post, Daily News and Daily Mirror—had made long preparations for this battle.

BEHIND THEM was a secret "strike insurance" fund of at least

three million dollars. Its existence was first exposed during the CIO American Newspaper Guild strike last summer against the Seattle Times. It was then revealed that the American Newspaper Publishers Association was handling this insurance fund to help any struck paper. An unspecified amount over the \$3 million was being handled by Lloyd's of London.

The New York Publishers Association, which has always worked closely against labor, was believed to have other funds for "mutual aid."

With this nest egg, the publisher chose this moment for a showdown. The gauntlet was thrown down to the AFL Photo Engravers, one of the smaller craft unions.

But every union in the industry—Newspaper Guild, Typographers, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Deliverers, Mail Handlers—knew immediately that the target was all labor.

THE ENGRAVERS were first in line. Every other union had contract expirations or wage reopeners coming up soon afterward. The Guild was already in arbitration with its wage reopeners.

Banking on the fact that the engravers are highly skilled and generally conservative workers, the publishers turned down their demands for a \$15 package raise, and countered with an offer to arbitrate on a \$3.75 increase.

The engravers voted it down, despite the support given the pub-

lishers' proposal by Edward J. Volz, international president of the union. They recalled how an earlier arbitration had brought a wage cut instead of an increase.

The men put on their picket signs and more than 19,000 other workers refused to cross. On Monday only one paper appeared—The Harold Tribune, which was not affected by the strike. But Tuesday, it suspended publication. The Trib workers refused to handle "hot copy" from the struck papers which were to be inserted in the Trib as advertisements.

It was also known that the Publishers Association put the heat on the Trib to suspend in the hope of further intimidating the workers.

THIS ACT alone demonstrated that talk of the "free press" in New

York City was a farce. If ever there was a demonstration of the trust and cartel set-up among the commercial papers, this was it. All of them toed the same anti-union line in relation to the workers, just as all of them spread virtually the same Big Business political line in their columns.

Their plot, however, wasn't working. It was being countered with something that had always proved invincible in every industry and in every country—the unity of labor. It was a unity that had been born on a picket line three years ago when the Newspaper Guild struck the World-Telegram and the mechanical unions refused to cross the picket line.

The Telly strike started the unity ball rolling. The publishers' conspiracy couldn't stop it.

AFL, CIO SOUND ALARM

Save Social Security From GOP Wreckers

By GEORGE MORRIS

A FIGHT to save social security from being emasculated and reduced to the status of state-controlled relief for the aged, is shaping up as a House Committee began a "study" for proposed changes. Rep. Carl Curtis, Republican of Nebraska, who heads the

AFL AND ILA DOCKERS WERE UNITED

Gov't Fink Halls Met By One-Day Strike

By HARRY RAYMOND

INTRODUCTION of government hiring halls for longshoremen was protested by a work stoppage last Tuesday which tied up for one day nearly every pier of the vast New York-New Jersey waterfront. The men returned to work when federal prosecutors threatened to move against the dockers under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Longshoremen said they will continue their fight in other ways.

The stoppage spread like wild-fire after about 100 dock workers, who had been denied licenses to work by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission because of alleged past arrests and convictions, formed picket lines along a one-mile stretch of the West Manhattan pier area.

Signs carried by the pickets charged: "We are locked out. We want work."

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They halted work on docks north of Manhattan's 42 St where the huge luxury liners make port. They stopped unloading the Grace liner Santa Maria, near 14 St.

The stoppage spread to U.S. Line piers in Manhattan, to Brooklyn's Breakwater docks and to piers of the American Export Line in Jersey City. Longshoremen likewise refused to unload baggage on the giant liner United States and the S.S. Gripsholm.

Dockers of both the old independent International Longshoremen's Association and the AFL-ILA were united in the stoppage.

Both ILA and AFL are enjoined by a Taft-Hartley injunction from striking until Dec. 24. Capt. Wil-

liam V. Bradley, new president of the independent ILA, and Ace Keeney, chief organizer of the AFL-ILA, declared the stoppage unauthorized and called on the men to return to work. The men were back on the piers Wednesday declaring they will continue the fight against the "fink halls."

"WE DON'T LIKE politicians telling union men who can work and who can't," declared a Manhattan longshoreman. Another docker described the government hall as the "old fink hall system dressed up in new clothes designed by Gov. Dewey." Another dock worker said he walked off the job protesting the commission's refusal to license "a good man on our gang because he was arrested 20 years ago."

"Docker News," newspaper published by rank and file longshoremen, distributed a handbill calling on all organized labor to "support this longshoremen's fight for decent conditions." The handbill added: "We say that the only answer to the shape-up is a membership controlled hiring hall, untouched by either gangsters or politician friends of the shipowners."

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committee has been gunning for Social Security for years. He is one of the 12 members of the Senate and House who opposed the 1950 improvements in the law. He also opposed some of the 1952 amendments to improve the law. He was also among those who in 1948 voted for the Cearhardt amendments which deprived some half million of eligibility to benefits. He has been the foremost spokesman against the very principle of social security.

An indication of the attitude of the committee's chairman was recently disclosed by Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL's legislative representative, who said a written request, by Nelson Cruikshank, director of social security of the AFL, to testify before the committee, was not even answered.

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The two conventions, in their resolutions and reports of their officers, sounded the alarm over the threat to the program and to the 65,000,000 Americans who have a fully insured status under it. All signs point to a struggle over the Social Security program that will place it near the top of the list of issues to be fought out in next year's congressional campaign.

The CIO and AFL are also opposed to President Eisenhower's proposal for a freezing of SS payroll deductions to the present 1.5 percent each for the employer and worker. The law calls for a hike to two percent January 1. The resolutions of both conventions warned that the effect of the freeze would be to undermine the reserve fund and endanger the benefits, requiring an annual fight with Congress for appropriations to cover them.

SS IS UNDER attack from several directions. The Chamber of Commerce, most influential body in Rep. Curtis' committee, launched a campaign immediately after Eisenhower's election for a "universal coverage" plan that would also shift under the plan the entire public assistance program that costs the federal government more than \$4 billion a year. The Chamber

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- National Strike Hits Can Firms

BIGGEST CANNING plants in this country and Canada were shut down as members of the CIO United Steelworkers walked out. Firms struck were the giant Continental and American Can companies. Union is demanding a 21-cent hourly package raise. Top offer of the company before the strike deadline was 9½ cents.

WEEKEND LABOR highlights will be taking place in Washington and Chicago. In Washington, CIO United Auto Workers will convene its national conference on unemployment. Shorter workweek is expected to get much discussion as layoffs begin to appear and threat of labor-saving "automation" looms. . . . In Chicago, National Negro Labor Council will open sessions Saturday, with fight against jimmerow on jobs at center of agenda.

Ford Tells One

No 'Crisis' Here, Ford Tells Reds

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Henry Ford 2d refuted today a Russian prediction of "inevitable economic crisis" in the West with the statement that American automobile production will reach an all-time peak early next year.

Mr. Ford, a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said in reply

Mr. Ford scouted Russian prosperity claims in view of statements in the Assembly plenary session yesterday that the United States share of the budget should not be cut and the Russian share should not be raised, because the United States was in such fine shape and the Russians weren't.

Ford Laying Off 3,100

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ANTI-DEPRESSION program was urged by the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Pointing to danger signs in non-ferrous metals and to "signs of a threatening general economic collapse," the board urged increased jobless benefits, wage raises, increased tax exemptions for workers, large-scale public works program, and removal of barriers to east-west trade.

MINERS STRUCK at the Karen mine of U. S. Steel in Fredericktown, Pa. United Mine Workers members walked out for a second time in two weeks over refusal of the company to discuss a grievance on transfer of one miner to a lower-paying job.

WAGE GAINS in the fur and leather industry highlighted report of President Ben Gold to the executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers. Gains were made in face of depression conditions in industry and sharpened anti-labor attacks.

"INJUNCTIONITIS" WAS a theme of series of speeches by James L. Burke of the Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council. He warned of "the new attack against labor" through use of state courts. He also blasted state labor relations board as "screen" for non-union employers to fight unions.

ELECTION battle in San Francisco was shaping up as NLRB reversed a previous position and order a bargaining poll between AFL Teamsters and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at six warehouses. Warehouses were under contract to ILWU.

JOBLESS CLAIMS UP MONTGOMERY, Ala. (FP).—New claims for Alabama unemployment benefits were 17.4 percent greater in October than in September.

POINT OF ORDER!

A BOAST

By ALAN MAX

There's no doubt about it. New York City is the most truthful spot in the country—during a newspaper strike.

(Continued on Page 14)

Charge Brownell Easy on Mobs

499

PENNIES. The little Puerto Rican woman in her worn overcoat and scarf came to our office, carrying a coffee-can. "The Worker is my paper," she said. "Your paper helped me against the landlord. I bring this to you." The coffee-can was filled with pennies. For three months, she has been putting aside all she could for the paper. "Two cents, three cents every day I put in the coffee-box," she said.

This is how this paper, which as a workingclass paper does not get the advertising making up 75 percent of the average paper's income, is able to live.

We still have \$9,000 to go to complete our present \$60,000 fund campaign. A sharp drop in contributions this past week has put us in a deep hole. We urge all groups readers, individual supporters, friends to come through NOW with contributions to put us over the top!

More Confessions of a Cigarette Smoker

Lady Nicotine Slaves Face New Perils

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS TIME perhaps to submit a report on this personal case history of a cigarette smoker.

I feel I must for I received more mail, perhaps, on my article warning of the dangers to those who smoke cigarettes than I have for any piece I have written in recent years.

To be honest I cannot say that I have conquered the habit. I am still in the clutches of Lady Nicotine, but I can report that I am much less her slave now than I was three months ago. I have cut down to a pack a day; progress registered.

I can report, however, that since The Worker published my piece some six weeks ago, the hue and cry against the cigarette menace has risen. I hasten to disclaim credit for this: it seems that many people are getting the same idea at the same time.

The clamor has even begun to cut into the profits of the cigarette companies according to no less an authority than the Wall Street Journal. And it has evoked a cry of anguish from the president of the American Tobacco Company, who denied all charges flatly like the burglar in the dock who says, "Who, me?" And so the budget on cigarette advertising has been upped and you will find more ads in the papers extolling the bliss of the butt than you ever saw before.

THERE IS much to report, but this week I would like to submit the findings of Dr. Clarence W. Lieb to you. Dr. Lieb is said to be an authority who spent ten years as a research adviser to a major tobacco company. He supervised the Stef-

ansson nutritional studies at Bellevue Hospital, and these facts are from a study he wrote called "Safer Smoking."

Tobacco, he says, is a poison, and he minces no words about that, but it can relax the weary body and the oppressed mind. Doubtless that is why so many people smoke so many billions of cigarettes. He has no argument, it appears, against moderate smoking. But go to excess, he hastens to warn you, and you are subject to many grave physical ills, some that may even shorten your life.

The good doctor tells of a study of 7,000 persons by the late Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins which showed that up to the age of 50 the death rate of heavy smokers was more than double that of non-smokers.

Then he moves onto grounds that you have overlooked before and which may provoke you to stop and think a moment, perhaps with some alarm. Studies, he says, made by cancer, stomach and heart specialists all indicate the pernicious effects from the habitual use of tobacco.

BUT THE NEW grounds are these: many doctors now agree, he says, that decreased sexual activity of men in their 30's and 40's may often be traced to excessive smoking.

One reason he gives is that tobacco causes toxic changes in the blood which impede the formation of sexual hormones.

Nor, he declares, are women exempt. He cites a German study made of more than 5,000 women that shows there may be

(Continued on Page 13)



NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 49
16 Pages

DECEMBER 6, 1953
26 Price 10 Cents

The Worker Not Involved in Strike; Help Get the Paper to the People

THE WORKER is not involved in the newspaper strike because its photo-engraving is done by a unionized commercial firm not associated with the contract negotiations on the other papers.

Other newspapers in the same position are not publishing because the Publishers Association wants a solid front against the striking workers. The Worker is interested in aiding the workers, not the publishers.

Unfortunately, many newsstands either do not carry The Worker or have shut down.

Hence we urge readers to help spread The Worker by selling it on the streets. Volunteers can come to The Worker office at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor, any time during the day—Friday, Saturday and Sunday—to pick up papers for sale.

McCarthy Spy Scare Hits Scientists and Army Morale

— Page 16 —

Jersey Elections Show People's Opposition To Eisenhower Policies

— Page 16 —

Federal Judge Hits Ike's Man

By BERNARD BURTON

THE MAN who worked the "Communist conspiracy" hoax up to a charge of disloyalty against former President Truman is himself under charge of hindering the exposure and prosecution of big-time gangsters and racketeers. The man is Attorney General Herbert Brownell who came under fire last week from two federal judges and others.

Most scandalous situation arose from the Justice Department's action in Denver. Involved also were cases in St. Louis and Detroit.

In Denver, Brownell went so far as to take the unprecedented step of removing a U. S. attorney in the middle of his term as he was successfully prosecuting a mob which had been mulcting Colorado for millions of dollars. The action was so brazen that it brought open criticism of Brownell from Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter in Denver.

BACKGROUND of the Denver case is this:

For 20 years the Smaildones brothers—Clyde and Eugene—had been the bosses of all vice and gambling in Colorado. No one had been able to crack down on their syndicate of hoodlums and gunmen. Two years ago a small town Mexican-American lawyer, Charles S. Vigil, was appointed U. S. attorney and immediately undertook to get the goods on the Smaildones.

It was a Herculean task, not because the evidence could not be collected on these gangsters, but because their strong-arm terror was so widespread that it was impossible to get a jury over which they did not exercise some control.

And as a matter of fact Vigil's first attempt to crack down on the mob resulted in a hung jury. He sought to pin down the Smaildones on a charge of income tax evasion. From the start two jurors kept shouting "not guilty," shutting their ears to any evidence.

VIGIL immediately summoned (Continued on Page 13)



BROWNELL

See story on Page 4

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge

What ABOUT Freedom of the Press?

Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Representative to the UN.

Dear Sir:

In your address to the UN Assembly's Political and Security Committee a week ago last Tuesday you cited appearance of the Daily Worker as proof of freedom in our land.

You neglected to mention a few pertinent facts:

The editor and former publisher are in jail, convicted under a law which makes their ideas and thoughts a crime; our correspondents in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia—and our business representative in

Cleveland—have all been arrested under this law. In addition, our Pittsburgh correspondent has been sentenced to 20 years under a Pennsylvania law for his work as our correspondent, thus facing 25 years in jail. We can publish, but our reporters, editors, circulation representatives face jail for writing in our paper, and for circulating it.

Workers in shops throughout the land, those employed in any area of public service, foreign-born workers, and the relatives of any such workers—making up the bulk of our population—read our paper at the

risk of job loss, deportation and numerous other serious perils, including being labelled as "spies," the new "Reichstag Fire" hoax in our land.

Readers, circulators, advertisers in our paper are being continuously and systematically harassed by the FBI. They are visited by these police agents, threatened, told all sorts of fantastically false tales in order to force them to drop reading, selling, advertising in this paper.

If we still publish, it is because there are still Americans who are ready to stand up and

tell the would-be destroyers of our precious American liberties, for whom you speak, that they are ready to defend these liberties; to write for, read and spread a working-class paper of their choice.

What are YOU going to do to see that these liberties are really secured, Mr. Lodge? Will YOU undertake to guarantee that we can write for, read and circulate this paper without fear of job loss, and without daily worrying about that dawn "knock-at-the-door" which has meant five years in jail, and more, for our colleagues?

The Truth About Korean Atrocities

Newspaper Workers Set High Mark in Solidarity

THE RADIO and TV commentators last week sought to picture New Yorkers as nettled and mad because they couldn't buy any of the big newspapers. But if New Yorkers were nettled—and there was no evidence of this among the paper-reading subway riders—it wasn't at the workers who had shut down the biggest papers in the country's biggest city.

New York is a union town, and among working people there was admiration for the exemplary all-craft unity that was checking a gigantic anti-union plot, such as has been seldom witnessed in any industry. The profit-fat publishers—the owners of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, World-Telegram, Post, Daily News and Daily Mirror—had made long preparations for this battle.

BEHIND THEM was a secret "strike insurance" fund of at least

three million dollars. Its existence was first exposed during the CIO American Newspaper Guild strike last summer against the Seattle Times. It was then revealed that the American Newspaper Publishers Association was handling this insurance fund to help any struck paper. An unspecified amount over the \$3 million was being handled by Lloyd's of London.

The New York Publishers Association, which has always worked closely against labor, was believed to have other funds for "mutual aid."

With this nest egg, the publisher chose this moment for a showdown. The gauntlet was thrown down to the AFL Photo Engravers, one of the smaller craft unions.

But every union in the industry—Newspaper Guild, Typographers, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Deliverers, Mail Handlers—knew immediately that the target was all labor.

THE ENGRAVERS were first in line. Nearly every other union had contract expirations or wage reopeners coming up soon afterward. The Guild was already in arbitration with its wage reopeners.

Banking on the fact that the engravers are highly skilled and generally conservative workers, the publishers turned down their demands for a \$15 package raise, and countered with an offer to arbitrate on a \$3.75 increase.

The engravers voted it down, despite the support given the pub-

lishers' proposal by Edward J. Volz, international president of the union. They recalled how an earlier arbitration had brought a wage cut instead of an increase.

The men put on their picket signs and more than 19,000 other workers refused to cross. On Monday only one paper appeared—The Herald Tribune, which was not affected by the strike. But Tuesday, it suspended publication. The Trib workers refused to handle "hot copy" from the struck papers which were to be inserted in the Trib as advertisements.

It was also known that the Publishers Association put the heat on the Trib to suspend in the hope of further intimidating the workers.

THIS ACT alone demonstrated that talk of the "free press" in New

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Post \$36,000 Bail For Sid Stein

From San Francisco last week came news that friends of Sid Stein and supporters of civil liberties had posted bail of \$36,000 to secure his freedom pending trial on a frameup Smith Act charge.

POINT OF ORDER!

A BOAST
By ALAN MAX

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(Continued on Page 18)

SACB Hearing On IWO Put Off to Dec. 10

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Subversive Activities Control Board today postponed until Dec. 10 its witchhunt hearings on the International Workers Order.

Board member David J. Coddaire granted the postponement after he was informed the IWO has been unable to hire lawyers.

Dave Greene, recording secretary of the IWO, said the New York State Superintendent of Insurance had refused to let the organization retain counsel. A New York state liquidation order against the IWO is on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Coddaire denied a Justice Department motion for a default judgment against the IWO, but he said he will "give serious consideration" to such a motion on Dec. 10 if the IWO still has no counsel.

The Justice Department has asked the board to require the IWO to register under the McCarran Act as a "Communist front."

Fight for New Immigration Law

CHICAGO.—Steam was building up here this week behind the Lehman-Celler Immigration Bill to cancel out some of the worst features of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law.

A series of neighborhood meetings has paved the way for a campaign which will get under way as soon as Congress reconvenes.

One of the leaders of this fight is Rep. Barratt O'Hara of the Second District, one of the

sponsors of the measure. He called for efforts to "arouse a great demanding, burning public opinion" behind the Lehman-Celler Bill.

Scheduled for this Sunday, Dec. 7, is a meeting by the North Side Council for the Bill of Rights, which will discuss the Lehman-Celler Bill and the wave of attacks against the foreign-born which it is designed to curb. The meeting will be held at the Belmont Hotel,

Sheridan and Belmont.

A South Side conference in support of the Lehman-Celler Bill was held last week at Quaker House, 5615 S. Woodlawn, under the sponsorship of the South Side Committee for the Bill of Rights.

Main speakers at this meeting were Abner Mikva of the American Civil Liberties Union, Calvin Stillman of the University of California and Rep.

O'Hara.

The South Side Congressman recently addressed a conference on the bill called by the American Federation of Polish Jews at the Morrison Hotel.

Rep. O'Hara told the delegates that the present immigration laws were "conceived by poisonous minds." He expressed confidence that the Lehman-Celler Bill can be passed in the next session of Congress "if the American people are alerted."

70-Year-Old Great Grandmother Given Final Deportation Order

CHICAGO. — The Justice Department, bent on using the Walter-McCarran Law as an instrument to deport progressive non-citizens, this week issued a final order of deportation against Chicagoan Mrs. Marie Kratochvil.

Mrs. Kratochvil, 70, a native of

Czechoslovakia, is the mother of five daughters, grandmother of six, and great-grandmother of two. She has lived in the United States for 47 years.

Stating that legal action to prevent Mrs. Kratochvil's deportation is planned, the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born added:

"If there is one case which points up the evil use to which the Justice Department is putting the Walter-McCarran Law, the case of Marie Kratochvil is that case."

"While the charge may read that she allegedly belonged to the 'direct predecessor' of the Communist Party, the real reason the Justice Department seeks her deportation is that she is, and has been, a fighter for maintaining and extending democratic ideals and principles to all."

IN calling attention to the necessity for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, the Midwest Committee urged full participation in the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims which will be held in Chicago on Dec. 12 and 13. The National Conference will be held at Walsh's Hall, 1014 Noble Street.

Attorneys for John Steuben, whose citizenship the Justice Department seeks to take away, will argue for dismissal of proceedings against him on Dec. 18, it was disclosed this week.

Steuben, editor of the progressive publication, MARCH OF LABOR, "concealed material facts" at the time of naturalization, according to Justice Department al-



MRS. KRATOCHVIL

legations. He is represented by Miss Pearl M. Hart and Edmund Hatfield, both Chicago attorneys.

The Midwest Committee, active in Steuben's defense, charged the Justice Department is using the Walter-McCarran Law to rob Steuben of citizenship because of his consistent record of achievement in behalf of working men and women.

NEW UNION TV

DETROIT (FP). — The newly granted permit for a UAW-TV station in Detroit on Channel 62 will enable the union to start programs within 6 months.

Progressives Hit Move to Kill 5th Amendment

NEWARK, N. J. Nov. 26.—The Progressive Party of New Jersey has asked the Congressmen from New Jersey to oppose the two measures asked by Attorney General Brownell in his testimony Nov. 17 before the Jenner committee. Brownell had asked for bills to legalize the use, in espionage trials, of evidence obtained by wire-tapping, and to grant immunity, to witnesses so as to deny them the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

In letters to Senators Smith and Hendrickson and the 14 Representatives from New Jersey, James Imbrie, party chairman, declared:

"The proposed 'immunity' law would have the force almost of a constitutional amendment, undercutting a fundamental right which had its origin in the same grievances which drove the Pilgrim Fathers to Holland and then America."

"Fear of frameup, unwillingness to inform on others and opposition in principle to political interrogation have led many to invoke the privilege, as it was invoked three centuries ago under similar circumstances by dissenters."

Phone Trust Again

Moves to Hike Rates

ALBANY.—N. Y. Telephone Co. asked for a \$68,850,000 increase in rates throughout the state. If granted by the Public Service commission, rates for most residence telephones would go up 2½ cents a day. Those for most business phones would jump 7 cents a day.

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The National Committee of the Communist Party analyzes the Brownell-Eisenhower attempt to equate the New Deal with treason, and concludes that "Unity Can Rout McCarthyism."

William Z. Foster concentrates attention upon "The Putschist Danger in American Foreign Policy," within the context of the easing of international tension and the world-wide rise of the strength of the forces making for peace.

Maurice Thorez, leader of the Communist Party of France writes on "A New Policy for France."

Henry T. Goodwin, on the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor disaster, traces the history of that event and the meaning it has for Americans today in "The Lessons of Pearl Harbor."

Herbert Aptheker, in "Big Business Re-Writes American History," presents the first part of a two-part analysis of the latest trends in American history-writing among apologists for imperialism.

Mike Meadows discusses conditions and tasks facing the workers in the coal-mining industry in an article entitled "Some Problems in Coal Mining."

James Burnhill presents a full consideration of "The Mexican-American Question."

Clearly, the December POLITICAL AFFAIRS is of outstanding importance

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Negro Congress Meets to War on Job Jimcrow

CHICAGO.—As close to a thousand delegates streamed into Chicago this week for the convention of the National Negro Labor Council, the momentum was gathering for an assault on the ancient walls which block Negro workers from jobs in basic industry.

Beginning its third year, the Council is expected to launch a major effort to wedge open jimcrow doors where they exist in the auto and steel industries, and particularly in the railroad industry.

From the opening words by Paul Robeson and the keynote by NNLC Secretary Coleman Young, the convention will stress the opportunities in the fight for jobs.

We are basing ourselves firmly on the growing freedom fight of the Negro people, Young declared, "this is what gives us the basis for victory."

RAILROAD WORKERS will be

coming as delegates from some of the main rail centers of America. They are expected to dramatize the possibility of winning jobs for Negroes as brakemen, firemen, conductors.

The Council has revealed that less than 1,000 Negroes are today employed as firemen in contrast to 6,000 Negroes working at this craft back in 1890.

An estimated 128,000 Negroes are employed today on the "Class 1" railroads, but 97 percent of these are confined to such "service" jobs as redcaps, cooks, waiters, maintenance of way laborers.

"Conditions are getting worse for Negro workers on the railroads," the Council has pointed out "and this is an industry into which the blood, sweat and tears of the Negro people have been poured for an entire century."

The Council is projecting a

many sided program of struggle for railroad jobs which includes the uniting of Negro and white workers for enforcement of the federal contract compliance regulations against jimcrow, for the elimination of jimcrow barriers in the railroad company hiring policies, in the Railway Labor Act and in the policies of the railroad unions.

THE DELEGATES are expected to deal with many aspects of the job fight in basic industry, including the adoption of model FEPC clauses in union contracts, the upgrading and training of Negro workers, the cracking of special barriers against Negro women.

One of the key questions facing the convention is the fight for jobs in the south, where the deteriorat-

ing effects of jimcrow on the status of both Negro and white workers takes its sharpest form. "To aggravate this already critical situation," the Council pointed out, "larger and larger sections of heavy and light industry are moving their plants into the south, seeking to take advantage of jimcrow hiring policies, unorganized labor force and low wage scales that are characteristic of this area."

These are some of the issues that will be dealt with by five convention panels which are to develop the main policies of the Council for the coming year.

THE RESOLUTIONS will also deal with broad questions such as peace, McCarthyism and the threatening economic crisis.

The Council meets here with a record of outstanding gains in many areas in the country in win-

ning jobs for Negro workers. The Council's fight has clearly influenced many unions and other groups to take a more militant stand in the fight for Negro rights. A tribute to its role will be made here by leaders of Negro caucuses in numerous shops, by fighters in so-called "right-led" organizations who will be here as delegates.

The convention program includes speeches by Ernest DeMaio, UE leader; Joe Morgan of UAW-CIO of Ford Local 800, William Chester of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen, Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer of the Mine-Mill Union, and its newly elected vice-president, Asbury Howard, Octavia Hawkins of UAW-CIO Local 453, Ernest Thompson of UE, Sam Parks of the United Packinghouse Workers.

UAW Workers Grim in Face Of Layoffs

By CARL HIRSCH

THOUSANDS of Illinois auto workers are looking to the UAW-CIO conference on unemployment in Washington this weekend to give them a tighter hold on their jobs.

Many that we talked to this week feel that paycheck slipping out of their grasp. Other thousands have already been laid off.

More that out of every three workers at the Melrose Park plant of International Harvester is out of the shop. The T-D 24 tractor, the company's "big money-maker," is dribbled off the assembly line at the rate of one-a-day—in contrast to a former rate of six-a-day.

PEORIA, home of the giant Caterpillar plant, is a town which is feeling the pinch of unemployment. The U. S. Labor Department last week announced that Peoria had become an area of "moderate labor surplus."

Farther west, in the Quad-Cities area, the most popular place in these towns is the local unemployment compensation office. Here, 10,000 are out of work and the employment offices of the farm equipment companies are out of promises.

THE GM Electromotive plant in LaGrange is far from being the beehive it was last spring.

"I'm no worry wart," a sheet metal worker told us, "but the chances of my staying on the job during the next six months is strictly a long shot."

Overtime practically vanished from this plant last fall. The only workers getting a little of it now are in the toolroom, tool grinding and maintenance departments.

FROM five diesel engines a day, production is down to four-a-day. And there are some days when only two are produced.

For a time, the shop was kept buzzing about prospects for a new product in view of the fact that the railroads have bought about as many diesels as they're going to do.

The "piggy-back" truck trailer and flatcar plan got a big send-off by the company—but there have been no orders. Railroads and shippers are evidently not interested in new equipment during a period of declining market and the steady drop in carloadings.

WORKERS at Electromotive

told us they are in a "dead-end" industry. Over the shop hangs a pall of insecurity.

A good many families out there in LaGrange are getting by only because of some kind of little extra income.

One worker we talked to is a cab driver after hours. Another puts in time as an extra mechanic at a gas station. A third has a wife who works Saturdays in a supermarket.

IN many of the UAW-CIO shops, the companies are "cutting costs," and most of these efforts are aimed at the workers.

At Harvester in Melrose Park, one worker told us that instead of tending one machine, he is now running "a whole line of mills and drills."

At EMD, the engineering and tool-making departments are working hard at cutting down work. That is—they are devising new machinery and processes that cut out workers.

For example, some of the women who formerly varnished electric coils have been replaced by an automatic process of dipping these coils in plastic coating material.

"When a man quits or stays home, the company doesn't bother to replace him," a worker explained, "the work goes on just the same with the smaller crew."

WE TALKED to a worker out at the Ford plant in Hege-wish. He had a similar story. His wife confirmed it when she came home from a Christmas shopping tour.

"Last year, we bought our three boys new bicycles for Christmas," she said, "this year, they'll each get a new pair of blue jeans and a pair of roller skates."

This Ford worker pointed out that he had been getting eight hours overtime steadily up until this summer. "I've taken a pay cut of \$20 a week," he pointed out.

"We're not looking for any Santa Claus," he added, "but I'm sure the UAW could do plenty to help us stay on the job."

Stewards Plan Election Battle on McCarthyism

CHICAGO.—Political action for 1954 began to percolate in the independent unions here this week, following a stewards' rally which stressed the crucial goals for labor in the coming elections.

The 275 stewards and local officers who assembled last week at UE Hall this week began the job of setting up election machinery in the congressional districts.

The two-fold plan of the independent unions was formulated as: "1—Let's cooperate with other unions and liberal groups; 2—Let's get ourselves organized for political action first."

THE MAIN AIM which the unions set themselves for next year is the defeat of "McCarthy-type candidates who are carrying the ball for Big Business."

Russ Nixon, UE Washington representative, told the stewards' rally that "McCarthyism is directed against any group that refuses to knuckle under to the Big Business administration."

James Durkin, Mine-Mill union organizer, outlined a political action program for cooperation with other unions and for the organization of intensive campaigning by the independent unions.

THE PLAN includes intervention by labor in the 1954 primaries which come very early in this state. The closing date for the filing of candidacies is January 25,

and the primary election comes in early April.

"Our job is to see to it that there are pro-labor candidates in the primaries and in the general elections," said Durkin.

He said that labor in Illinois has the goal next year of defeating Rep. Harold Velde of Peoria and Rep. Fred Busbey of Chicago, two of the most notorious anti-labor men in Congress.

NIXON pointed out to the stewards that "political currents are beginning to run our way." He cited the growing fear of crisis, the resentment against McCarthyism, the political reaction of farmers, the growing opposition to the "giveaway" program of the Eisenhower administration and its broken promises to the people.

"There is today a deep fear of the future in workers' hearts and in workers' homes," he said.

Frank Mingo, Tractor Works local leader, made a plea for the unity of all workers in the shops to prevent the pushing of Negro and women workers out on the streets.

RECENT activities of the Harvester workers in the fight for jobs was reported by Pete Neputy, president of Harvester Local 101. He told of the delegates visiting numerous congressmen on the union's job program and declared,

"Today they are forced to listen to us."

The program adopted by the rally on political action included:

1—Setting up election apparatus and the holding of membership meetings in congressional districts.

2—Preparations for the support of pro-labor candidates in the April 13 primaries.

3—Delegations to Mayor Kennelly and the aldermen on such municipal issues as housing, schools, discrimination, firetraps, the use of police in strikebreaking.

4—A campaign to compel Gov. Stratton to call a special session of the Legislature on increasing unemployment compensation, FEPC and other issues.

5—The raising of a political action fund.

NIXON'S ADDRESS dealt sharply with the McCarthy threat and its wave of attacks on the labor movement.

"In the labor movement," he said, "is the force that will stop this sinister threat which former President Truman described as a cancerous growth on America life."

The stewards' rally sent a message to Truman commending him on his stand against McCarthyism. A message to President Eisenhower called on him to fire Attorney General Herbert Brownell for his launching of the recent "spy" hunt against the Truman Administration.

THE RALLY hit at the Butler Bill and other proposed legislation aimed at "destroying the freedom of workers to choose their own unions and their own leaders."

Abe Feinglass, Midwest leader of the Fur and Leather Workers, spoke of the resistance of workers to the new program of union-busting which has been opened by the companies in the wake of layoffs.

"The boss feels that this is his day," said Feinglass, "and he's anxious to collect from an administration in Washington which he bought and paid for."

To Run McCarthyism Out of the Schools

Write to the Board of Education, 19th and Parkway, Philadelphia, and ask them to reinstate the teachers who have been dismissed. Send letters to the editors of the Philadelphia newspapers. Let them know what you think about the McCarthyite attack on our school system.

Action is urgent. As we go to press, announcement is made of three more dismissals of teachers at Jefferson Medical School.

File Suit on U. of I. Jimcrow Barber Shops

CHAMPAIGN.—Students at the University of Illinois this week followed up their protest against jimcrow barber shops here with a lawsuit against the Campus Barber Shop as a test case.

A student, Robert Johnson, fled the suit after three Negro and three white students made the test, firmly establishing that the barbers here refuse to cut the hair of Negro students.

The case drew nationwide attention when J. C. Caroline, All-American U. of I. grid star, was denied service in one of the shops. Curiously, this shop had a display in its window hailing the U. of I. football team and had prominently featured a picture of Caroline.

The story of the insult to the Negro football star was told to the fans at the game that week in leaflets issued by a campus committee.

Since then, the lawsuit has been

filed by Paul Thurlow, Illinois attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

US Steel Miners Strike Again

FREDERICKTOWN, Pa., Nov. 29 (FP).—About 250 members of the United Mine Workers at the U. S. Steel Corp.'s Karen mine here went on strike Nov. 24 for the second time in two weeks.

Strikers said the company had failed to discuss a grievance over the transfer of one miner to a lower paying job. The company had no comment.

The grievances set off the first walkout. The miners agreed to return to work Nov. 15 on condition that the dispute be arbitrated.

Election Show Opposition to Eisenhower Policies

(Continued from Page 10)

Driscoll plurality in 1945-221,000.

The predominantly working

Eisenhower Plurality in 1952	Meyner Plurality in 1953
4,000	20,000
40,000	22,000
10,000	14,000
45,000	14,000

The farm and rural vote, traditionally Republican, either switched to the Democratic column or

County	Eisenhower Plurality in 1952	Troast Plurality in 1953	Meyner Plurality in 1953
Burlington	4,400		2,000
Warren	4,600		2,000
Hunterdon	7,500		1,000
Cumberland	2,000	1,000	
Monmouth	20,000		
Gloucester	4,700	1,000	

The failure of Benson and the administration to enact an adequate farm program, together with the Washington march of the cattlemen, influenced the vote of N. J. farmers.

Main Features of the State Campaign

1. The following issues and demands emerged in the center of the campaign: crime and corruption in government, more school aid, higher unemployment compensation, a corporate profit tax, effective rent control, a farm program, the authorities question, and a strengthened Division Against Discrimination.

2. The Republican Party's reactionary stand on these issues exposed their ties with the giant corporate interests. The candidate himself was head of a big construction firm, chairman of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and a prominent spokesman for the NAM. He fully identified himself with the Eisenhower Big-Business administration and, in turn, received their blessing.

3. The Republican Party was fully exposed as steeped in corruption. The Fay scandal was a factor in changing the earlier apathy among large sections of the people and contributed to the landslide. The Meyner candidacy was considerably aided by the attention focused on this issue by Wagner in New York.

4. Large sections of the Negro people and supporters of civil rights were alienated from the Republican state administration by the failure to name Dr. Harold Litt as head of the Division Against Discrimination. This shocking act of discrimination tore away the mantle of liberalism which Driscoll had assumed as a result of the Freeman law.

5. The pre-election struggles of labor and the people on such issues as higher compensation benefits, an additional \$60,000,000 for state aid to education and effective rent control carried over into the election campaign and were partly reflected in Meyner's program.

6. Sharp splits occurred within the Democratic Party. The Hague-Eggers machine bolted Meyner for Troast. Wene deserted and Egan knifed the campaign. The exposure of the Kenny machine's link to waterfront rackets did not enhance Democratic Party prestige. The party machinery was weak elsewhere, as in Hunterdon where Meyner won by 1,000 through Democratic candidates for Assembly and State Senator were not even nominated. Leadership in the campaign was supplied by the more liberal elements grouped around state chairman Charles Howell, Congressman from the 4th C.D.

7. A loose coalition developed around the Meyner candidacy, comprising labor, the Negro people, liberals, the Democratic Party, and sections of farmers and independent Republicans. Left-progressive forces contributed to this development. The big vote for Meyner was due to the pressing issues plus the influence of the coalition forces among the people.

class counties, in which reside the majority of Negro voters, swelled the normal Democratic pluralities to landslide proportions; or swung into the Democratic column:

County	Stevenson Plurality in 1952
Hudson	7,000
Camden	8,000
Mercer	7,000
Middlesex	
Essex	
Passaic	
Union	

considerably cut the Republican plurality:

County	Eisenhower Plurality in 1952	Troast Plurality in 1953	Meyner Plurality in 1953
Burlington	4,400		2,000
Warren	4,600		2,000
Hunterdon	7,500		1,000
Cumberland	2,000	1,000	
Monmouth	20,000		
Gloucester	4,700	1,000	

8. The campaign showed that only candidates who appeal to the people on a liberal program can get support. The party label is not enough to lure votes to any hack candidate. Meyner's campaign, in large part, was directed towards labor, liberal and clean-government elements. He symbolized a New Deal-type Democrat to the masses of people.

9. Independence was expressed by the voters in many ways. In Newark the main Democratic Party leaders opposed charter revision. The people gave Meyner a 38,000 plurality but backed revision two to one. Camden voters bucked the Democratic machine on the issue of an elected rather than appointed Board of Education. Yet they gave Meyner and the local candidates big pluralities. The city of Paterson went overwhelmingly for Meyner but re-elected their Republican mayor whose record and speeches on issues were more appealing than those of his opponent.

AFL workers showed a high degree of independence in repudiating their leaders and joining with CIO members and others in the resounding defeat for Troast.

The 6th Congressional District

In the 6th C. D. broad national issues were in the forefront. This contest provided a clear test of the people's attitude toward the Eisenhower policies. This Republican stronghold gave retired Congressman Clifford P. Case a 55,000 plurality only last year. Consequently the victory of Democrat Williams over Republican Hetfield by 2,000 votes constituted a sharp rebuke to the national administration.

Hetfield's campaign featured a defense of the Taft-Hartley law, the McCarran-Walters Act, the tidelands oil steal, the slash in public housing funds, and the Benson farm programs. Hetfield defended McCarthy and adopted his position on civil liberties. He attacked the UN, urged increased armaments and supported all measures to increase East-West tensions.

Williams' campaign featured an attack on big business government. He expressed the demands of labor and the people for a social welfare program and for repeal of Taft-Hartley. He was sharply critical of the McCarthy attacks on civil liberties and urged revision of the McCarran-Walters law.

Williams subordinated questions of foreign policy to domestic issues. He accepted the false bipartisan premise of "the threat of world Communism." He singled out the Point 4 program of so-called technical aid for emphasis. On several occasions he spoke in favor of big power negotiations and for seating India in the Korean peace conference. He therefore appeared before the voters as more moderate in his approach to foreign policy.

A coalition of labor, the ADA, the Democratic Party and independent Republicans formed around Williams. The initiative of local CIO unions and rank and

file workers spurred the whole campaign. The candidate himself campaigned vigorously. Even more than Meyner, Williams typified a pro-labor, liberal, New Deal candidate.

In electing a liberal pro-labor Congressman the people of the 6th C. D. showed their support for a progressive domestic program and, in a more limited way, expressed their deep desires for peace.

The Charter Movement in Newark

The 2 to 1 victory for the referendum on charter revision, was a defeat for corrupt political machines, and advanced the movement for a more democratic type of government based on wards. Such a form could increase labor representation and make it possible for the first time to elect Negroes to the city governing body.

The successful battle for a new charter was fought by a strong coalition of people's organizations, the CIO and AFL, NAACP, ADA, League of Women Voters and other liberal and clean-government groupings. The trade unions played an outstanding role.

The broad coalition by continued organization and activity, could guarantee that the candidates elected reflect the needs of the people and represent the major population groups.

An orgy of red-baiting was launched by a group of desperate politicians who tried to make "Communism" the issue. The people and the leaders of the charter movement avoided the trap and refused to be diverted from the real issues. The treatment of the "communism" question in the Newark campaign can serve as an example to the anti-McCarthy forces throughout the state, who oftentimes attempt to out-red bait the red-baiters.

A welcome by-product of the people's victory in Newark is the announcement by the arch-reactionary Kennan that he will now retire from political life.

Struggle Against McCarthyism

In one form or another McCarthyism appeared in every major contest and was rejected by the voters.

McCarthy had a hand in selecting Troast and forcing the "liberal" Case out of the primary. This caused a major split in the Republican Party which affected the outcome of the elections.

The Fort Monmouth spy hoax was designed to create panic and paralysis among the people that would favor the Republican Party.

McCarthy's Leonardo speech, blasting A.D.A. was cunningly designed to cause a split between those influenced by the Democratic machine and the labor-liberal supporters of the Democratic candidates. Reactionary Democratic leaders, like Egan of Essex, and the Newark Star-Ledger, took the cue and joined the red-baiting attack on ADA.

Supporters of the Democratic Party were not stampeded into voting for reaction. On the contrary, the McCarthy attacks did not halt thousands of Republicans from voting for Meyner and Williams.

McCarthyism was rebuffed in the Newark charter campaign. There was a minimum of red-baiting by labor-liberal backed candidates. Republican strategy, signaled by the Truman-Dexter White hoax, is designed to link the Democratic Party with so-called "subversion" in government. Profiting from the experiences in the 1953 campaign the anti-McCarthy movement in New Jersey can meet this challenge in the 1954 elections.

The Role of Labor

The labor movement made important contributions in the major campaigns.

1. Its legislative demands pro-

vided a major arena for electoral struggle.

2. Its sharp attacks on the Eisenhower administration alerted the people to the danger of a Republican victory.

3. The CIO initiative in exposing the Driscoll administration on the Dr. Lett appointment focused state-wide attention on the issue of discrimination against Negroes in government.

4. Labor committees, joint CIO and AFL or AFL alone, independent of the Democratic Party, were active in a number of counties. This labor initiative stimulated broader coalitions in some places. Greater participation of labor was hampered by serious weaknesses:

1. The attention of the leadership was focused on the 1954 congressional elections. They saw no prospect for victories in the 1953 campaign and did not recognize its importance in preparing and rallying the workers for '54.

2. Labor's independent role was weakened by tailing behind the Democratic Party in the primaries and by failure to single out the labor candidates for special activity.

3. The labor-Negro alliance is still seriously retarded by the continued failure to support Negro candidates.

Negro Representation

The heightened struggles for Negro rights resulted in an increase in the number of Negro candidates nominated by the major parties. In Essex County Edward T. Bowser was re-elected to the State Assembly and John W. Dabney re-elected coroner both on the Republican ticket. The Democrats named Rev. Means for the important post of Freeholder. James Hunt was elected Coroner in Monmouth County.

Mr. Joseph Fulcher was nominated for Assembly on the Democratic ticket in Passaic County, where the Negro people constitute 3% of the population. This unprecedented selection of a Negro for any post on a major party ticket was the result of sustained struggles led by the Committee for Negro Participation in Government.

The issue of Negro representation merged in the movement for charter reform in Newark. The Negro people saw the possibility of breaking jinxes in government and rallied against the politicians, in unity with labor and liberal allies. As an outgrowth of this campaign a committee of Negro leaders is striving to advance a single Negro candidate in the May elections, a new level of unity in this struggle.

Communists and other left forces pioneered in the fight for Negro representation and contributed importantly to elevate this issue among the people and in various organizations.

A main lesson of the elections is that Negro representation is not a narrow issue and is reaching into the center of struggle in the major parties.

The Role of the Communists

1. The Communist Party's estimate was confirmed—that the base of the Republican Party is unstable and that the workers, Negro people and small farmers have not deserted the Democratic Party.

2. Communists and progressives by proper coalition activity advanced the electoral movements of the people.

3. There was greater clarity on policy, and wider participation of the membership. Yet the main weakness remains—sectarian isolation from the masses. Activity was centered in Union, Essex and Passaic counties and even here the majority of members were not involved.

4. The Party leadership did not react quickly and adequately to major developments like the Fay issue, the Fort Monmouth probe and the Wisconsin elections.

5. Concrete forms of activity were not provided for some members who wanted to participate but did not find ways to do so.

6. Inadequate treatment of the peace issue by left forces, either in the mass movement or independently, must be attributed to right opportunism. Similarly, opportunities for putting forward more advanced issues, such as an anti-depression program, were not utilized.

7. Noteworthy was the campaign for Charles Nusser and Bert Salwen, the Communist candidates. The broadcasts, leaflets and public gatherings contributed to the fight against reaction and for the legal rights of the Communist Party. Outstanding was the contributions of Nusser for the Party in the public discussion of the Newark charter. The 4000 votes in Essex show that new adherents can be won to the Communist program.

The Progressive Party

Early in the campaign the Progressive Party sparked the issue of Negro representation by its demand on Governor Driscoll for the appointment of Negro judges. It issued limited quantities of material on the peace question and took some part in the Newark charter fight.

Unlike the 1951 and 1952 elections, the Progressive Party was not related to any of the broader coalitions. The fact that it had no candidates confused many supporters as its role.

Past experiences would indicate that the Progressive Party made its best contribution where it was related to broader movements for the election of labor-Negro-liberal candidates. In those campaigns it entered limited numbers of its own candidates around whom it developed its independent program and activities.

The Progressive Party can continue to make important additions to the people's movement. Especially will this be true in 1954 when its position on peace, security and McCarthyism can help influence the key Congressional and the U. S. Senatorial campaigns.

Outlook for 1954

1. Reaction is already preparing to defy the people's electoral mandate. They will sharpen the blows on the people's rights and living standards. At the same time they will launch new waves of demagoguery and red-baiting.

2. The key to victory in '54 is developing the movements of the people on specific issues and relating them to the elections. This will help bring about in the Congressional districts, and statewide, alliances of workers, farmers, Negro people, youth and liberals. The early intervention of these forces is essential to influence the selection of candidates who will advance a liberal pro-labor program. The labor movement, strengthened by its recent electoral gains, can be decisive in bringing about these developments.

3. The Meyner victory opens the prospect of wresting important concessions from the Republican-controlled legislature provided the people are rallied for active struggle.

4. Important for success in the major battles in November are the February school board elections, the May municipal contests, and an all-out campaign to register working-class and Negro voters.

5. A most urgent task, requiring the initiative of Communists and progressives, is to stimulate continuous discussion and activity on the peace question to insure that it becomes a central issue in the 1954 elections.

The people of New Jersey have new opportunities to send to Washington a bloc of representatives pledged to fight for peace, for labor's needs, for Negro rights, and against McCarthyism.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1953

McCarthy 'Spy' Scare Hits Scientists, Army Morale

NEWARK.

THE BACKLASH of McCarthy's "spy" concoctions at Fort Monmouth, which threaten the safety of every American, has already struck at the morale of army officers and scientists, re-

sponsible leaders in both fields declared this week.

Atomic researchers, members of the Council of the Federation of American Scientists, said their work is being disrupted by "investigations which are characterized largely by sensational headlines and wholesale suspensions."

"No charges of actual espionage or subversive activity was made against any of the . . . implicated employees," the council said, and added that despite a shortage, " . . . a high percentage of the scientists not implicated in the present investigation now plan to seek jobs elsewhere."

The group listed these "crimes" which were cause for the bulk of suspensions: " . . . slight acquaintance with known or suspected Communists; casual attendance at meetings or social functions, and organizational affiliations of relatives and friends."

IN WEST POINT, Brig Gen. Telford Taylor told army cadets that McCarthy must prove his Ft. Monmouth charges (and he said nothing has been proven) or "stand condemned as a dangerous adventurer who does not hesitate to gamble with the national security in order to gratify his own ambitions and cravings for publicity."

Gen. Taylor blasted not only McCarthy but high army figures, including Army Secretary Stevens, who have "failed to stand up against this shameful abuse of Congressional investigating power."

Taylor, who was the chief American judge at the Nuremberg war crimes trial, warned American Army officers of the fate of Hitler's army when he spoke of the danger of "playing politics with demagogues."

The general labeled McCarthy's circus "a new and indefensible kind of hearing which is . . . simply a device to enable Sen. McCarthy or his staff to tell the newspapers whatever they see fit." This is no time, he said, "to pay political compliments to these dark forces."

"The more powerful and ruthless the demagogue," he said, "the greater is the need for firmness and courage among those who are responsible for the nation's leadership."

THE NEWEST IDIOCY since Robin Hood was called a "tool of the Kremlin" came in Summit, where the Veterans of Foreign Wars succeeded in stampeding the school board into censoring a pledge recited by the school kids at assembly.

The dangerous phrase was "as future citizens of the world," and it didn't satisfy the red-blooded VFW that even President Eisenhower used the phrase in a speech last September. So junior high school principal Robert Woodward obliged them and scissored out the phrase.

Parents phoned and wrote in protests, and Councilman-elect William R. Gilson, deploring the censorship, called it "a dangerous precedent." Other protests included that of Rev. Dr. Jacob Trapp of the Summit Community Church, who told the VFW members that their move "was not true to the spirit of its organizations," and added, "If we are going to take that idea on world citizenship, we had better take the idea with the brotherhood of man." But the phrase stays out, Woodward insists—even though it may seem that Summit has seceded from the world.

IN EAST ORANGE, the people fared better . . . they beat back an attempt to red-bait classes at Clifford Scott high school. The



McCARTHY

stew was started by the so-called Anti-Communist League of N. J., otherwise known simply as "William Smullen" (being the closest thing possible to a one-man club).

The State Federation of Teachers (AFL) gave the Summit citizens a vote of commendation, as they warned of the "dangers of permitting outside pressures from big business, political or other prejudiced groups to affect the educational policies within the schools." And in the Newark News "letters" column, Thomas Francis Ritt wrote:

" . . . It was particularly warming to read that 'any suggestion of Communist influence . . . was repudiated overwhelmingly . . . by parents, students, alumni and disinterested students.' He applauded one man who told the red-baiting Smullen, ' . . . we know that's not true and now we want you either to produce some proof or pack up and scram.'"

EVEN DRISCOLL'S own red-hunters aren't immune from red-baiting attacks, once the lunatic fringe starts unraveling. There's an organization of society women that call itself "Pro America." The dowager's union was formed in 1933 "with the encouragement of Mrs. Herbert Hoover for the purpose of combatting the New Deal." Now it wants to investigate Gov. Driscoll's investigators, because after four years poking around Jersey's schools, they found nothing subversive.

They—and the Catholic Daughters of America—want a little un-American committee set up in the state to investigate everything, but especially the schools. But voices like that of the Americans for Democratic Action—which termed the Ft. Monmouth affair a "hoax," and that of Dr. George D. Stoddard, who spoke at Princeton, are rising against the witch-hunts, and it won't be so easy for the witch-hunters.

Dr. Stoddard, speaking at the installation of the new pastor of Princeton's Unitarian Church, condemned the witch-hunting investigations, saying, "the love of the chase and the kill is the true mark of Cain."

LIBERALS are on the defensive today, he said; they have become "confused, intimidated and fearful of the future." But he said, they will refuse to remain silent. They speak loudest, he said, when "the paranoid state of mind that once perpetuated the inquisition, the Salem witch hunts and the Ku Klux Klan" take hold.

"Without stake or stock" or robe," he said, "the new inquisition, like a magician operating in full daylight, moves relentlessly to destroy the dignity of man."

"It is far easier to run with the crowd and when things get too confusing to turn to the escape mechanisms everywhere available. We must discover that the faith of the liberal is a faith essential to survival."

Jersey Elections Show People's Opposition to Eisenhower Policies

WHILE many factors into and influenced the results of the '53 Jersey elections, underlying cause of the defeat suffered by Republican reaction was the growing opposition of the people to the big business policies of the Eisenhower administration, the State Board of the Communist Party declared in its analysis of the elections. The full statement follows:

AROUND THE STATE

WHAT PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE SAY

About 17,000 migrant farm workers were employed in New Jersey this year. Nine thousand of these were Puerto Ricans and the others mainly Negroes from southern states. According to the State Migrant Labor Board it was a year "without major problems." In short everything was hunky-dory as to labor conditions, health, housing and educational facilities. That's what the Migrant Labor Board says. But here's what two Puerto Rican workers say in a letter to the Trenton Times last month:

"We, the Puerto Rican farm workers, are having many troubles here in New Jersey.

"They treat us very bad and they pay us very low wages. If we protest, they say we are bad workers and call us very bad names.

"Many of us came under contract with camp; but they never help us in the problems we have. The employment service is supposed to help the workers; but they never do. It is really bad, very bad.

"We will not come here to work any more. We want the people of New Jersey to know why."

Signed: Felix Rosado and Manuel Rivera.

FARM PRICES DROP

Jersey farm prices have declined 13 percent in the last nine months according to Rutgers agricultural economists John Carncross and Allen Waller. At the same time the average of prices farmers in the state pay for commodities used in production have dropped only 3 percent and hired labor has increased 7 percent.

ASK SCHOOL AID

New Jersey mayors want increased aid for public schools. The recent convention of the N. J. State League of Municipalities said in a resolution there is "compelling necessity for prompt action by the state to provide state aid for education."

IS HIS FACE RED?

Convicted (and pardoned) crook J. Parnell Thomas publishes a paper called the "Community Press" in Ridgely. A recent issue came out—as a result of a typographical error—the "Communist Press" McCarthy may investigate, it's rumored.

HITS DRISCOLL

Ashbury Park Councilman Hines expressed the feelings of many shore residents when he lambasted

NEW JERSEY VOTERS delivered a sharp rebuke to the big business anti-labor administrations in Trenton and Washington. They repudiated corrupt politicians and crime-ridden political machines. They defeated McCarthyism where it appeared in the major contests.

The elections reflected the deep stirring among the people, who fear an oncoming depression. They took place in an atmosphere of growing uneasiness over the administration's foreign policy. The peace issue did not emerge in the gubernatorial campaign. But the people's desires for peace were expressed in the 6th Congressional District, where foreign policy was an issue. There the Republican candidate, who rabidly defended the most aggressive features of the Eisenhower foreign policy, went down to defeat.

Labor and the people in our state gained new strength from the stunning defeat to reaction. Together with the voters in Wisconsin and New York City they gave inspiration and confidence to the people's movement nationwide for the crucial 1954 electoral struggles.

New Jersey SHOP TALK

WHAT LONGSHOREMEN WANT

The latest issue of the "N. J. Docker," published by Jersey longshoremen, is on hand. The new AFL union must do more than just criticize the old corrupt ILA leaders, says the rank and file paper because "the Ryan forces might be defeated, but the ship owners are still around."

Longshoremen want "a fighting union with a fighting program" says the paper. Spelling this out it calls for a fight against the bi-state authority union busting law, and urge a struggle for the program that the AFL has now presented.

"The rank and file will gain confidence in the AFL only to the degree the AFL is giving leadership in the fight for a new contract, better conditions, higher pensions," the "Docker" declares. The paper urges AFL committees be organized on all docks to lead rank and file resistance to shipowners attacks and that demands of the Negro longshoremen be incorporated into the AFL program.

CIO CONVENTION

The Jersey state CIO convention

at Gov. Driscoll for saying the Jersey shore was not a disaster area as a result of the November storm.

"When damage to property exceeds 10 million dollars, when homes are completely destroyed and hundreds rescued only by . . . emergency techniques . . . then I say a disaster has occurred," said the councilman.

Political leaders, columnists and editors strive to obscure the opposition to the Eisenhower policies which the vote expressed. But an analysis of the returns establishes the reversal in voting trends in the eight-month period since the Eisenhower government took control.

Big Shift in Vote

The state of N.J. has delivered substantial pluralities for Republican candidates for the past 10 years. A comparison shows the swing that took place this November:

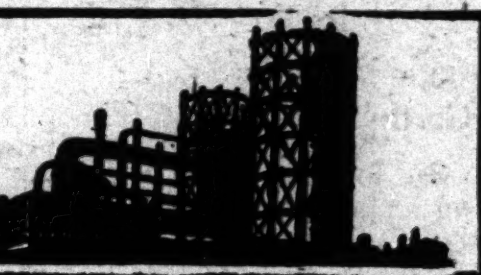
Meyner plurality in 1953—154,000.

Eisenhower plurality in 1952—358,000.

Driscoll plurality in 1949—75,000.

Dewey plurality in 1948—85,000.

(Continued on Page 15)



will take place this week end in Atlantic City. A pre-convention statement by Carl Holderman and secretary-treasurer Victor Leonardis called for "complete registration of every CIO member and his family" in order to help elect a liberal bloc of at least nine congressmen, and defeat Senator Hendrickson.

The statement also raps the Eisenhower Administration by pointing out that "in every department of the Federal Government representatives of the business community have been moved in by President Eisenhower. . . ." At the same time labor, small business and the farmers have been kicked out the statement declares.

LABOR NOTES

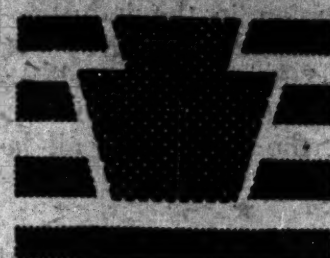
Non-agricultural jobs dropped 9,000 in October. . . . The number of unemployed covered by unemployment compensation has jumped from 37,500 in Nov. 1952 to 60,000 in Nov. '53. . . . The three week old strike of 1,100 UAW Ronson workers in Newark ended with the company dropping its demand that recommendations of a time study group become mandatory, instead the study will be the basis for future negotiations. Workers also got a 4 cent an hour raise.

State CIO has suggested to Rent Control Director Ligham that rent reductions should take place when landlords fail to paint or redecorate in three years. . . . Local 407 UE has sent a strike notice to Edison Co. The corporation fired 10 workers for refusing to file with outside their classifications.

Charge Brownell Easy on Mobs

499

PENNIES. The little Puerto Rican woman in her worn overcoat and scarf came to our office, carrying a coffee-can. "The Worker is my paper," she said. "Your paper helped me against the landlord. I bring this to you." The coffee-can was filled with pennies. For three months, she has been putting aside all she could for the paper. "Two cents, three cents every day I put in the coffee-box," she said. We are urging every reader to send a dollar. If she can do this, YOU can spare a dollar.



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Federal Judge Hits Ike's Man

By BERNARD BURTON

THE MAN who worked the "Communist conspiracy" hoax up to a charge of disloyalty against former President Truman is himself under charge of hindering the exposure and prosecution of big-time gangsters and racketeers. The man is Attorney General Herbert Brownell who came under fire last week from two federal judges and others.

Most scandalous situation arose from the Justice Department's action in Denver. Involved also were cases in St. Louis and Detroit.

In Denver, Brownell went so far as to take the unprecedented step of removing a U. S. attorney in the middle of his term as he was successfully prosecuting a mob which had been mulcting Colorado for millions of dollars. The action was so brazen that it brought open criticism of Brownell from Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter in Denver.

BACKGROUND of the Denver case is this:

For 20 years the Smallbone brothers—Clyde and Eugene—had been the bosses of all vice and gambling in Colorado. No one had been able to crack down on their syndicate of hoodlums and gunmen. Two years ago a small town Mexican-American lawyer, Charles S. Vigil, was appointed U. S. attorney and immediately undertook to get the goods on the Smallbones.

It was a Herculean task, not because the evidence could not be collected on these gangsters, but because their strong-arm terror was so widespread that it was impossible to get a jury over which they did not exercise some control.

And as a matter of fact Vigil's first attempt to crack down on the mob resulted in a hung jury. He sought to pin down the Smallbones on a charge of income tax evasion. From the start two jurors kept shouting "not guilty," shutting their ears to any evidence.

VIGIL immediately summoned (Continued on Page 13)



LINK CIGARETTES TO CANCER—Three physicians (l. to r.): Dr. Henry W. Meyerding, Dr. Joseph L. Reyes and Dr. Arnold S. Jackson, at the International College of Surgeons at Los Angeles where they met to discuss factors in the increase in cancer. They said tars in cigarette paper and tobacco were a main cause. Dr. Jackson is president-elect of the organization.

sterility, menstrual disturbance and miscarriages among smokers than among non-smokers.

Now I had mentioned the dangers of cancer to a friend of mine; the indignity, too, of being a slave to the tobacco trust. I spoke to him of the financial burden you carry when you smoke two, three packs a day. I found him strangely unresponsive. He told of his father, who smoked heavily and lived out his three score years and ten. He intimated that I was akin to the bluenoses who gadded about interfering with other people's joys,

like taking a glass of beer or a shot of whiskey, sometimes to excess.

BUT BROTHER, when I told him these latter facts cited by Dr. Lieb I detected a look of alarm that had not been there before during my previous recital of all the woes man suffers who falls victim to the 'cigaret. He challenged my assertion but I disowned any responsibility for it, referring him to the aforesaid Dr. Lieb.

Let me pass on a further word (Continued on Page 13)

More Confessions of a Cigarette Smoker

Slaves of Lady Nicotine Face New Perils

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS TIME perhaps to submit a report on this personal case history of a cigarette smoker.

I feel I must for I received more mail, perhaps, on my article warning of the dangers to those who smoke cigarettes than I have for any piece I have written in recent years.

To be honest I cannot say that I have conquered the habit. I am still in the clutches of Lady Nicotine, but I can report that I am much less her slave now than I was three months ago. I have cut down to a pack a day; progress registered.

I can report, however, that since The Worker published my piece some six weeks ago, the hue and cry against the cigarette menace has risen. I hasten to disclaim credit for this: it seems that many people are getting the same idea at the same time.

The clamor has even begun to cut into the profits of the cigarette companies according to no less an authority than the Wall Street Journal. And it has evoked a cry of anguish from the president of the American Tobacco Company, who denied all charges flatly like the burglar in the dock who says, "Who, me?" And so the budget on cigarette advertising has been upped and you will find more ads in the papers extolling the bliss of the butt than you ever saw before.

THERE IS much to report, but this week I would like to submit the findings of Dr. Clarence W. Lieb to you. Dr. Lieb is said to be an authority who spent ten years as a research adviser to a major tobacco company. He supervised the Stef-

ansson nutritional studies at Bellevue Hospital, and these facts are from a study he wrote called "Safer Smoking."

Tobacco, he says, is a poison, and he minces no words about that, but it can relax the weary body and the oppressed mind. Doubtless that is why so many people smoke so many billions of cigarettes. He has no argument, it appears, against moderate smoking. But go to excess, he hastens to warn you, and you are subject to many grave physical ills, some that may even shorten your life.

The good doctor tells of a study of 7,000 persons by the late Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins which showed that up to the age of 50 the death rate of heavy smokers was more than double that of non-smokers.

Then he moves onto grounds that you have overlooked before and which may provoke you to stop and think a moment, perhaps with some alarm. Studies, he says, made by cancer, stomach and heart specialists all indicate the pernicious effects from the habitual use of tobacco.

BUT THE NEW grounds are these: many doctors now agree, he says, that decreased sexual activity of men in their 30's and 40's may often be traced to excessive smoking.

One reason he gives is that tobacco causes toxic changes in the blood which impede the formation of sexual hormones.

Nor, he declares, are women exempt. He cites a German study made of more than 5,000 women that shows there may be a greater incidence of frigidity,

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge

What ABOUT Freedom of the Press?

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. representative in the UN.

In your address to the UN Assembly's Political and Security Committee a week ago last Tuesday you cited appearance of the Daily Worker as proof of freedom in our land.

You neglected to mention a few pertinent facts:

The editor and former publisher are in jail, convicted under a law which makes their ideas and thoughts a crime; our correspondents in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia—and our business representative in

Cleveland—have all been arrested under this law. In addition, our Pittsburgh correspondent has been sentenced to 20 years under a Pennsylvania law for his work as our correspondent, thus facing 25 years in jail. We can publish, but our reporters, editors, circulation representatives face jail for writing in our paper, and for circulating it.

Workers in shops throughout the land, those employed in any area of public service, foreign-born workers, and the relatives of any such workers—making up the bulk of our population—read our paper at the

risk of job loss, deportation and numerous other serious perils, including being labelled as "spies," the new "Reichstag Fire" hoax in our land.

Readers, circulators, advertisers in our paper are being continuously and systematically harassed by the FBI. They are visited by these police agents, threatened, told all sorts of fantastically false tales in order to force them to drop reading, selling, advertising in this paper.

If we still publish, it is because there are still Americans who are ready to stand up and

tell the would-be destroyers of our precious American liberties, for whom you speak, that they are ready to defend these liberties; to write for, read and spread a working-class paper of their choice.

What are YOU going to do to see that these liberties are really secured, Mr. Lodge? Will YOU undertake to guarantee that we can write for, read and circulate this paper without fear of job loss, and without daily worrying about that dawn "knock-at-the-door" which has meant five years in jail, and more, for our colleagues?



BROWNELL

The Truth About Korean Atrocities

See story
on Page 4

Newspaperless New Yorkers Hail Strike Unity

THE RADIO and TV commentators last week sought to picture New Yorkers as nettled and mad because they couldn't buy any of the big newspapers. But if New Yorkers were nettled—and there was no evidence of this among the paper-reading subway riders—it wasn't at the workers who had shut down the biggest papers in the country's biggest city.

New York is a union town, and among working people there was admiration for the exemplary all-craft unity that was checking a gigantic anti-union plot, such as has been seldom witnessed in any industry. The profit-fat publishers—the owners of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, World-Telegram, Post, Daily News and Daily Mirror—had made long preparations for this battle.

BEHIND THEM was a secret "strike insurance" fund of at least

three million dollars. Its existence was first exposed during the CIO American Newspaper Guild strike last summer against the Seattle Times. It was then revealed that the American Newspaper Publishers Association was handling this insurance fund to help any struck paper. An unspecified amount over the \$3 million was being handled by Lloyd's of London.

The New York Publishers Association, which has always worked closely against labor, was believed to have other funds for "mutual aid."

With this nest egg, the publishers chose this moment for a showdown. The gauntlet was thrown down to the AFL Photo Engravers, one of the smaller craft unions.

But every union in the industry—Newspaper Guild, Typographers, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Deliverers, Mail Handlers—knew immediately that the target was all labor.

THE ENGRAVERS were first in line. Every other union had contract expirations or wage reopeners coming up soon afterward. The Guild was already in arbitration with its wage reopeners.

Banking on the fact that the engravers are highly skilled and generally conservative workers, the publishers turned down their demands for a \$15 package raise, and countered with an offer to arbitrate on a \$3.75 increase.

The engravers voted it down, despite the support given the pub-

lishers' proposal by Edward J. Volz, international president of the union. They recalled how an earlier arbitration had brought a wage cut instead of an increase.

The men put on their picket signs and more than 10,000 other workers refused to cross. On Monday only one paper appeared—The Herald Tribune, which was not affected by the strike. But Tuesday, it suspended publication. The Trib workers refused to handle "hot copy" from the struck papers which were to be inserted in the Trib as advertisements.

It was also known that the Publishers Association put the heat on the Trib to suspend in the hope of further intimidating the workers.

THIS ACT alone demonstrated that talk of the "free press" in New

York City was a farce. If ever there was a demonstration of the trust and cartel set-up among the commercial papers, this was it. All of them toed the same anti-union line in relation to the workers, just as all of them spread virtually the same Big Business political line in their columns.

Their plot, however, wasn't working. It was being countered with something that had always proved invincible in every industry and in every country—the unity of labor. It was a unity that had been born on a picket line three years ago when the Newspaper Guild struck the World-Telegram and the mechanical unions refused to cross the picket line.

The Telly strike started the unity ball rolling. The publishers' conspiracy couldn't stop it.

AFL, CIO SOUND ALARM

Save Social Security From GOP Wreckers

By GEORGE MORRIS

A FIGHT to save social security from being emasculated and reduced to the status of state-controlled relief for the aged, is shaping up as a House Committee began a "study" for proposed changes. Rep. Carl Curtis, Republican of Nebraska, who heads the

AFL AND ILA DOCKERS WERE UNITED

Gov't Fink Halls Met By One-Day Strike

By HARRY RAYMOND

INTRODUCTION of government hiring halls for longshoremen was protested by a work stoppage last Tuesday which tied up for one day nearly every pier of the vast New York-New Jersey waterfront. The men returned to work when federal prosecutors threatened to move against the dockers under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Longshoremen said they will continue their fight in other ways.

The stoppage spread like wild-fire after about 100 dock workers, who had been denied licenses to work by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission because of alleged past arrests and convictions, formed picket lines along a one-mile stretch of the West Manhattan pier area.

Signs carried by the pickets charged: "We are locked out. We want work."

DOCK WORKERS, registered for work at the new hiring halls, refused to cross the picket lines.

They halted work on docks north of Manhattan's 42 St where the huge luxury liners make port. They stopped unloading the Grace liner Santa Maria, near 14 St.

The stoppage spread to U.S. Line piers in Manhattan, to Brooklyn's Breakwater docks and to piers of the American Export Line in Jersey City. Longshoremen likewise refused to unload baggage on the giant liner United States and the S.S. Gripsholm.

Deckers of both the old independent International Longshoremen's Association and the AFL-ILA were united in the stoppage.

Both ILA and AFL are enjoined by a Taft-Hartley injunction from striking until Dec. 24. Capt. Wil-

liam V. Bradley, new president of the independent ILA, and Ace Keeney, chief organizer of the AFL-ILA, declared the stoppage unauthorized and called on the men to return to work. The men were back on the piers Wednesday declaring they will continue the fight against the "fink halls."

"WE DON'T LIKE politicians telling union men who can work and who can't," declared a Manhattan longshoreman. Another docker described the government hall as the "old fink hall system dressed up in new clothes designed by Gov. Dewey." Another dock worker said he walked off the job protesting the commission's refusal to license "a good man on our gang because he was arrested 20 years ago."

"Docker News," newspaper published by rank and file longshoremen, distributed a handbill calling on all organized labor to "support this longshoremen's fight for decent conditions." The handbill added: "We say that the only answer to the shapeup is a membership controlled hiring hall, untouched by either gangsters or politician friends of the shipowners."

Many longshoremen charged the commission was conducting the same old shape-up, permitting hiring bosses to shape-up the men on the street and then march them in the hall. They also complained of "favoritism," stating the commission had failed to establish a rotation hiring system.

committee has been gunning for Social Security for years. He is one of the 12 members of the Senate and House who opposed the 1950 improvements in the law. He also opposed some of the 1952 amendments to improve the law. He was also among those who in 1948 voted for the Gearhardt amendments which deprived some half million of eligibility to benefits. He has been the foremost spokesman against the very principle of social security.

An indication of the attitude of the committee's chairman was recently disclosed by Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL's legislative representative, who said a written request by Nelson Cruikshank, director of social security of the AFL, to testify before the committee, was not even answered.

BOTH THE AFL AND CIO at their recent conventions endorsed the bill introduced by Senator Lehman (S2260) designed to improve the Social Security Act in the amount of benefits and in the scope of its coverage.

The two conventions, in their resolutions and reports of their officers, sounded the alarm over the threat to the program and to the 65,000,000 Americans who have a fully insured status under it. All signs point to a struggle over the Social Security program that will place it near the top of the list of issues to be fought out in next year's congressional campaign.

The CIO and AFL are also opposed to President Eisenhower's proposal for a freezing of SS payroll deductions to the present 1.5 percent each for the employer and worker. The law calls for a hike to two percent January 1. The resolutions of both conventions warned that the effect of the freeze would be to undermine the reserve fund and endanger the benefits, requiring an annual fight with Congress for appropriations to cover them.

SS IS UNDER attack from several directions. The Chamber of Commerce, most influential body in Rep. Curtis' committee, launched a campaign immediately after Eisenhower's election for a "universal coverage" plan that would also shift under the plan the entire public assistance program that costs the federal government more than a billion dollars. The Chamber

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Production Goes Down, Prices Up
- National Strike Hits Can Firms

BIGGEST CANNING plants in this country and Canada were shut down as members of the CIO United Steelworkers walked out. Firms struck were the giant Continental and American Can companies. Union is demanding a 21-cent hourly package raise. Top offer of the company before the strike deadline was 3½ cents.

WEEKEND LABOR highlights will be taking place in Washington and Chicago. In Washington, CIO United Auto Workers will convene its national conference on unemployment. Shorter workweek is expected to get much discussion as layoffs begin to appear and threat of labor-saving "automation" looms. . . . In Chicago, National Negro Labor Council will open sessions Saturday, with fight against jimcrow on jobs at center of agenda.

Ford Tells One

No 'Crisis' Here, Ford Tells Reds

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Henry Ford 2d refused today a Russian prediction of "inevitable economic crisis" in the West with the statement that American automobile production will reach an all-time peak early next year.

Mr. Ford, a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said in reply

Mr. Ford scouted Russian prosperity claims in view of statements in the Assembly plenary session yesterday that the United States share of the budget should not be cut and the Russian share should not be raised, because the United States was in such fine shape and the Russians weren't.

Ford Laying Off 3,100

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (U.P.).—Ford Motor Co. will lay off 3,100 hourly employees when it shifts automobile engine-making from River Rouge to its Dearborn plant shortly, Ford said. It expects to absorb 450 of those laid off in other operations later.

These stories, one under the other, appeared in the New York Herald Tribune last Sunday. No economic crisis here, said Henry Ford; but eight inches down was the story of Ford laying off 3,100 with the possibility that 450 might be rehired.

INDUSTRIAL production for November hit the lowest point in a year, according to the index of the Federal Reserve Board. Index stood at 228 for November, compared to 231 in October and 235 a year ago November. It was a drop from the postwar high point of 241 reached in June of this year. Sharpest fall was in durable goods industries. . . . Labor Department's Consumers Price Index hit all-time high of 113.4. . . . Help wanted ads have been falling off, according to article in Editor and Publisher.

ANTI-DEPRESSION program was urged by the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Pointing to danger signs in non-ferrous metals and to "signs of a threatening general economic collapse," the board urged increased jobless benefits, wage raises, increased tax exemptions for workers, large-scale public works program, and removal of barriers to east-west trade.

MINERS STRUCK at the Laramie mine of U. S. Steel in Fredricksburg, Pa. United Mine Workers members walked out for a second time in two weeks over refusal of the company to discuss a grievance on transfer of one miner to a lower-paying job.

WAGE GAINS in the fur and leather industry highlighted report of President Ben Gold to the executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers. Gains were made in face of depression conditions in industry and sharpened anti-labor attacks.

"INJUNCTIONITIS" WAS a theme of series of speeches by James L. Burke of the Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council. He warned of "the new attack against labor" through use of state courts. He also blasted state labor relations board as "screen" for non-union employers to fight unions.

ELECTION battle in San Francisco was shaping up as NLRB reversed a previous position and order a bargaining poll between AFL Teamsters and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at six warehouses. Warehouses were under contract to ILWU.

JOBLESS CLAIMS UP MONTGOMERY, Ala. (FP).—New claims for Alabama unemployment benefits were 17.4 percent greater in October than in September.

POINT OF ORDER!

A BOAST
By ALAN MAX

There's no doubt about it. New York City is the most truthful spot in the country during a newspaper strike.

(Continued on Page 13)

School Officials Yield to Hysteria

PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Education fell victim to the atmosphere of hysteria aroused by the House Un-American Committee when it suspended 27 teachers, the Teachers' Union charged in statements issued last week after the suspensions were made public.

The ousting violated state laws, the union pointed out, by failing to follow procedures of the Pennsylvania School Code which authorizes suspensions only on the basis of changes in the school program or number of pupils enrolled.

The teachers, most of whom had worked from 10 to 25 years in the schools, were taken out of the classroom after Velde staged a 3-day public hearing on the schools Nov. 16-18.

SPEAKING before the Board of Education budget hearing, last month and in subsequent public statements, Francis P. Jennings, union president, deplored the "extreme pressure of bigoted groups" on school authorities, and the fact that the Board seemed to be yielding to the demands of "the haters of United Nations unity, the anti-Semites and racists."

While civic organizations had opposed the Un-American Committee probe, the Veterans of Foreign Wars spearheaded a pressure campaign to force the Board to fire teachers accused of "subscribing to the Communist doctrine."

The Fifth Amendment was a central point of attack by the vets' groups and by Dr. Louis P. Hoyer, superintendent of schools. Dr. Hoyer, personally presented charges to the Board against each of the teachers suspended. In instances

where teachers had cited the 5th Amendment as a grounds for refusing to answer questions about political affiliations, Dr. Hoyer charged "incompetence," professional unfitness, and "violation of the school laws."

THE American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter to the Board of Education following the Velde hearings, upheld the use of Constitutional guarantees.

"The American Civil Liberties Union," their statement declared, "respectfully urges the Board of Education to take no action solely on the basis of the Velde Committee hearings. The plea of the Fifth Amendment has never been tantamount to a confession of guilt in court."

THE ACLU took the position that the Velde hearings could only result in undermining public confidence in the school system and in instilling "fear and timid conformity in a community with a long tradition of academic independence and freedom of opinion."

The Teachers' Union is asking the reinstatement of the suspended teachers and compliance with the job safeguards provided for school employees in the Tenure Act.

"It is important at the outset to understand," a Union statement says, "that the chief damage of the Board's act was not done to the 27 teachers suspended. Far more important and far-reaching is the fact that if these teachers are dismissed and the courts uphold the dismissals, the Tenure Act is no longer a protection to any teacher."

To Run McCarthyism Out of the Schools

Write to the Board of Education, 19th and Parkway, Philadelphia, and ask them to reinstate the teachers who have been dismissed. Send letters to the editors of the Philadelphia newspapers. Let them know what you think about the McCarthyite attack on our school system.

Action is urgent. As we go to press, announcement is made of three more dismissals of teachers at Jefferson Medical School. Let the Board of Trustees hear from you.

Farmers Hit Closing Of Poultry Branch

TRENTON.

THE Eastern Division of the Farmers Union has launched a strong protest against a proposal to abolish the Poultry Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The poultry industry "is one of the largest segments of American agriculture, and, as such... is entitled to a separate branch in the department," said Louis Slocum, executive secretary of the farm group.

"Poultry farmers need more recognition of their importance in our agriculture, not less..." said Slocum in hitting out at this new Republican economy at the farmers' expense.

Meanwhile, the State Department of Labor here announced the average retail price for food went up another .51 percent in September. Bread, meat, dairy products and eggs went up as the U. S. Department of Agriculture predicted that retail food prices "are not likely to weaken much next year," although the farmer will be getting less of the consumer dollar than he now gets. The farmers' share now, according to the U. S. Agriculture Dept., is 44 cents—lowest that it has been in years.

Lawyer Explains Fifth Amendment

PHILADELPHIA.—The following comment on the meaning and use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution were made by a distinguished local lawyer, William A. Rahill, member of the Philadelphia Bar Association, and a vice-president of the American Civil Liberties Union. These remarks were addressed to a television audience, over station WFIL, immediately following the three day hearings on the public schools by the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

"Now I believe a word should be said about the 5th Amendment because it is very widely assumed that a person who pleads the 5th Amendment has something to hide. So he may. The 5th Amendment is a part of our Bill of Rights for a very good reason. We know of the years and centuries of torture and inquisition by which people were compelled to confess to being witches or heretics and it is with very good reason that we have put into our law this rule that a person cannot be compelled to testify against himself.

"Now what are some of the reasons why an innocent man might invoke the 5th Amendment? And believe me, it was put there to protect both the innocent and the guilty.

"An innocent man may well today fear the expense and humiliat-

ing experience of being tried for perjury. If two or more people make sworn statements, which he knows to be false and he states them to be false, he runs the risk of a trial and the attendant heavy expense of that and the effect of accusation itself. Then he must run the risk of having a jury of his friends and neighbors believe the people whom he knows to have sworn falsely and disbelieve him, and even that may happen.

"Now finally, and I know we have very little time: Another reason why an innocent person may well invoke the 5th Amendment is that many of the people who have testified here, and a great many other Americans, are sadly disturbed at the manner in which a Congressional Committee, purportedly seeking only information, can inevitably destroy individuals in their community and in their jobs by a proceeding which has none of the safeguards of a court of law.

"You have observed that lawyers will not be heard before this Committee, yet they are asked to act in a professional manner. You will observe that there has been no right of cross-examination and there is no opportunity to confront your accusers which is a very important element in a court of law. So that you, though innocent may well decide reluctantly, to plead the 5th Amendment."

North Star ★ On South Street

By R. H. B.

"SOULS OF THE BLACK FOLK" ... written in 1903 by the dean of American letters, Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, is just off the presses as a reprint... Blue Heron Press, Inc. of New York City produced a handsome volume in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the original publication of "The Souls of the Black Folk."

... Yours truly read this articulate and beautiful... prayer and protest of my people at the behest of my grandfather while still in high school... since then I have read and re-read in whole or in part this masterpiece of what is truly prose poetry of power, grace and clarity so characteristic of the great Doctor...

DuBois opens the section called "Dawn of Freedom" with the sentence, "The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line,"... timeless and refreshing after 50 years.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY... Chester County... Oxford Penna... will begin its Centennial with meetings of the alumni, special convocations, etc... at the end of the academic year a 14-day seminar on "Mutual Steaks in the Free Enterprise System" will be sponsored jointly with the "Institute of Industrial Race Relations."

PITTSBURGH COURIER... issue of Nov. 28... carries the first installment of the articles which ran in the November Jewish Life under the title of "The Negro and McCarthyism"... written by Charles R. Allen, Jr.

A NEGRO appointed... Ed & Penncofsewewio mfwy cmf ward H. Smyrl, 47th Ward lawyer was appointed law clerk-secretary to the Workman's Compensation Court where Hobson Reynolds is Referee.

COUNCIL for Equal Job Opportunity... urged the Commission on Industrial Relations to undertake a three-point program to...

SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA...

The Council on African news letter of Nov. 19 carries the ball on the question of "U.S. Policy and Colonial Emancipation"... the news letter gives a run-down on the U.S. approach to Africa beginning with the Teheran conference and the UN in San Francisco... as they say it "From Roosevelt to Eisenhower"... the whole policy of "Enlightened Self-Interest"... "The Tragedy of Kenya"... going on to "A Candid close-up View of Tubman's Liberia"... the last page deals with the "UN Commission on Apartheid Stress Urgency of Action to Remedy Exposed Situation in South Africa"... along with the booklet called "Resistance Against Fascist Enslavement in South Africa" by Dr. W. A. Hinton... 35 cents from the Council on African Affairs at 53 W. 125 St., New York, 27, N.Y... (Spotlight) can be had for a dollar a year... the most up-to-date information can be found on Africa.

Jones & Laughlin Rail Strike Wins Pay Hike

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30.—A two-week strike which shut down the Aliquippa Works of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. ended tonight when striking railroad workers accepted an 8½-cent hourly pay increase.

The agreement, signed by the Aliquippa & Southern Railroad, a J & L subsidiary, and three unions representing 750 railroad employees is retroactive to Nov. 1.

A total of 14,000 production workers at the plant and 3,500 miners in captive pits were affected by the strike.

Mellon \$\$ Back New TV Scare

PITTSBURGH.—Heavily financed by some of the biggest Mellon-controlled corporations, a new anti-Communist drive is under way here. Among the Mellon companies contributing are the Pittsburgh-Consolidated Coal Co., Gulf Oil Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., and the Scaife Co.

These are listed as supporting the Catholic Duquesne University's Institute on Communism, which has announced what it terms "a unique program of weekly half-hour television shows aimed at explaining how the Communists are working to overthrow the U. S. Government and other free nations."

THIS PROGRAM started Sunday, Oct. 18, on WDTV and will run for 26 Sundays. The station has donated the time as a "public service."

For the past three years, which covered the period of the state sedition and Smith Act frameups of Steve Nelson and his five co-defendants, this university has conducted such an institute, thereby substantially contributing to the hysteria and fear which made fair trials impossible for the defendants.

Father John R. Schlicht, assistant professor of history at the university, directs the "production," which, according to the Pittsburgh Catholic, will be "in the form of an investigation, similar to those conducted by congressional committees."

There will be two "witnesses" each Sunday. One will relate his alleged experiences "under Communism abroad" and the other will tell about the "intentions and practices" of Communists in this country.

THE FIRST type of "witnesses" will consist of "masked people from behind the Iron Curtain." They will be masked "because of their fears that relatives still there

may be cruelly treated as a result of their testimony."

These "witnesses" come from the scum of fascist, anti-democratic refugees, admitted under a special quota and bought and paid for out of the ultra-secret one hundred million dollar fund controlled by the President and subject not even to an audit. They spend their time in this country plotting the violent overthrow of their home governments.

The second type of "witnesses" will be men like Louis Budenz—former Communists expelled from that party for their infamous conduct and now become professional paid informers and provocateurs for the employing class and the FBI.

Budenz and his kind will have their expenses "financed by voluntary contributions."

These "witnesses" will be questioned by Common Pleas Court Judges Harry Montgomery and Samuel Weiss, both Democrats, and Superior Court Judge Blair Gunther, Republican. Montgomery who imposed the unprecedented savage 20-year sentence on Nelson.

Gunther is head of the reactionary Polish National Alliance. Weiss is a member of the Ad-

O'Connor Elected In IUE Local 601

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29 (FP).—Patrick O'Connor was elected president of the 13,000-member local 601, International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO), defeating Michael Sullivan. The incumbent president, Charles Copeland, a veteran middle-of-the-roader, declined to seek another term, declaring he "had enough worries." The local is bargaining agent at the East Pittsburgh Works of Westinghouse Electric Corp.

visory Board to the President of Duquesne University and has repeatedly ruled from the bench that the Communist Party is an outlawed organization.

US Steel Miners Strike Again

FREDERICKTOWN, Pa., Nov. 29 (FP).—About 250 members of the United Mine Workers at the U. S. Steel Corp.'s Karen mine here went on strike Nov. 24 for the second time in two weeks.

Strikers said the company had failed to discuss a grievance over the transfer of one miner to a lower paying job. The company had no comment.

The grievances set off the first walkout. The miners agreed to return to work Nov. 15 on condition that the dispute be arbitrated.

Aid Asked in Raising Bail For Campbell

A plea was made yesterday for bail to be raised for Robert Campbell, veteran New York Communist Party leader and now a Smith Act victim in Cleveland.

Campbell is being held in \$10,000 bail. All contributors were urged to contact Al Lannon at 212 E. 12 St., GR 7-6841 immediately.

UNIONISTS SUE

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (FP).—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) sued the Hudson Hosiery Co. and the mayor and police chief of Shelby for \$300,000, alleging abuse and threats against union leaflet distributors at the plant.

Penna. Mayors Seek Way to Stop Layoffs

PHILADELPHIA.—Twice within the past two months in this area city officials have joined with labor leaders to fight unemployment to date. Both attempts were unsuccessful.

In the first case, the Budd plant gave notice in mid-September that 1,700 employees engaged in government war work were to be fired, and Mayor Joseph Clark of this city, in cooperation with officials of the independent union at Budd's, sent a delegation on Sept. 29 to Washington to plead with the Defense Department to continue the war contract in Philadelphia.

In the second case, Westinghouse Corp. gave notice it was moving its aviation and turbine division to Kansas City, and that consequently some 3,000 breadwinners were to be booted out. On Nov. 19, Mayor Ralph Swarts of nearby Chester joined with officials of the United Electrical Workers, Local 107, which represents Westinghouse workers, to urge Sen. James Duffy to stop the transfer.

★
THOUGH both Budd's and Westinghouse are going ahead with their plans to fire the 4,700 workers, there is little doubt that for the present, at least, the effort to save the jobs is appreciated in working-class circles. After all, while it is true that union leaders here are not the first to have reacted to the unemployment problem, how many Mayors have thus far shown a similar interest? Very few, if any.

But how much longer will workers tolerate "solutions" that fail to hit at the more basic causes of unemployment? Surely it must become clear that the lay-offs today are due not to a minor "adjustment" or temporary "recession" as the reactionary business spokesmen tell us, but rather are the beginning of an economic crisis that will develop like the Hoover depression unless sound measures are taken to ward it off.

★
PROOF that the disease of unemployment at Budd's and Westinghouse afflicts not only government war work, but is spreading gradually to private industry, comes this month from the Pennsylvania government itself. The Philadelphia "Labor Market Let-

ter" issued by the State Department of Labor and Industry on Nov. 20, says: "Manufacturing employment, non-government, in the Philadelphia area continued its erratic behavior of recent months by dropping to its lowest point of the year. Preliminary data suggested a mid-October level of 611,700 wage and salary workers as compared with 617,700 one month ago."

In an obvious attempt to conceal the seriousness of the unemployment problem, the "Labor Market Letter" adds: "Despite the appreciable reduction the figure was still some 3,000 above the previous October."

★
THIS MAY BE TRUE. But let a meat clerk in an A & P store in workingclass neighborhood tell the difference between now and a year ago as he sees it through the eyes of his customers.

The clerk says: "I've been working here since I came out of the Army. When I first came here, in '45, it used to take me 5 minutes—at the most 10—to wait on a customer. A year ago it was bad enough—people standing in front of the counter and can't make up their minds, so that it would take as much as 15 minutes for one sale. Today it's so bad I get the heebie-jeebies."

"There's more and more trying to make it on unemployment compensation checks. But even those that have regular pay checks go nuts figuring how to buy meat at today's prices. I've seen women stand in front of the counter for a half hour. It's pitiful for them, and hard on me too."

★
AS PROPAGANDA assuring the workers that all is well spills out, it should be remembered that at the beginning of the 1929 depression that lasted 10 years, Herbert Hoover was promising on his word of honor that "prosperity is around the corner."

Today there is a remedy for heading off the coming depression. The workers being fired at Budd's and Westinghouse could have their jobs if our government started trade with China and the Soviet Union.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker THE WORKER, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1953



PENNSYLVANIA SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS (from, l. to r.): Joseph Roberts, Irvin Katz, Dave Davis; (rear, l. to r.): Robert Klonsky, Walter Lowenfels, Thomas Nabried, Benjamin Weiss, Joseph Kuzma and Sherman Labavitz.

18-CENT FARE ANGRERS RIDER

Dear Editor:

Every morning at 10 minutes after 7 on the corner of Girard and Belmont Ave. (44th St.) I take the No. 15 trolley eastbound to Front St., where I change to the 'E' going north. And every morning I lay 18 cents on the line—15 cents for the fare and three cents for a transfer.

Brother, this is no "bargain!" Mr. Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the Board of Directors of the PTC, tried to tell the Public Utility Commission at a recent hearing what a bargain we would still be getting when the fare is raised to 18 cents straight and two cents transfer.

Someone should tell Greenfield that the trolleys are bigger than any of his Cadillacs, but are not at all as comfortable. Girard Ave. trolleys are hot in the summer, drafty in the cold weather, and uncomfortable and crowded all the time.

I see that the PTC made \$6,700,000 during last year, and that the company calls this "operating in a hand to mouth" fashion.

We riders are the ones who are forced to live in a hand to mouth fashion with fares getting higher all the time. Fares have been raised five times the last few years, and what do we get?

On the way to work and home we're crowded like sardines. When it rains hard, or snows, or is cold, there is trouble on the line, and you wait half an hour or more for service.

The No. 15 trolleys are probably the oldest in use in the city, so that you're almost shaken to pieces when you do get to and from work.

Mayor Clark is right. Reduce the fare to 13 and a third cents. Let's be sure the trolley riders don't get it in the neck again Dec. 14 when the next PTC grab is due.

Trolley Rider.

Police Drop Graft Probe For War on Teen-Agers

PHILADELPHIA.—The promise of a drive against real gangsters which started in this city this past summer has gone down the political drain. In its place, apparently, the police department has given us a wholesale arrest this past week of over 1,000 Negro youth, mostly between the ages of 13 and 16.

The arrests were made indiscriminately without investigation or questioning—in two sections inhabited predominantly by Negroes—in the north central area of the city, and the northern half of West Philadelphia. The police said that they picked up the teenagers in poolrooms, in hoagie shops, on street corners, in tap rooms. But there are reliable reports that some youngsters were arrested while walking home from the movies, not later than 11 p. m.

★
THE AREA in which the arrests were made is sadly lacking in recreation centers or any other wholesome facilities where the youth may spend their leisure time.

Most of the youth were released after being hauled into the police station—in some cases in the custody of their parents who had been called in. A small number were held for hearing, including

about 10 who are said to have possessed revolvers.

The question naturally arises—Where did these teenage youth obtain revolvers? It is thought that the answer to this question would lead directly to the real gangsters that the city administration promised to round up last summer.

But since it seems to be the policy to abandon the search for the real numbers gangsters and police grafters there is little likelihood that the police will try to trace the source of the revolvers found on the youth. At least, no indication has yet been given of such an intention.

Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons has announced that these arrests of the teenagers will continue until crime is curbed, and that he is assigning for this task the police who are most "aggressive." In the light of numerous instances where police, when dealing with Negroes, seem to "shoot first, and ask questions afterwards," the term "aggressive" has a voice connotation to people who oppose police brutality.

★
FACTORS contributing to juvenile delinquency which the police department seems to have overlooked, but which are often mentioned by school teachers and so-

cial workers interested in the problem, are as follows:

• Glorification of killing, made popular during the Korean war, by widespread use of terms such as "Operation Killer," and the boast in high circles of mass slaughter of whole towns by jellied gasoline and napalm bombs.

• The inability of young people to plan for a future, due to the draft law, and the consequent development of "I-don't-care-what-happens" attitude toward life.

• The teaching of blind and often violent hatred for those who disagree with views that McCarthyite decree are 100 percent American. To the extent that young people swallow such intolerance, they lose a sense of respect for humanity.

• The fostering of a malicious feeling that the white race is superior to the Negro. This is particularly harmful to the white youth, in that the false sense of superiority is apt to make him rationalize that it is correct for him to bully and exploit another human being.

• The flood of crime stories on newsstands, radio and television. Life is made to appear cheap, and the criminal is endowed with qualities of extreme bravado and cunning.

Welcome Special 'Worker' at Shops

A SPECIAL FOUR-PAGE supplement of The Pennsylvania Worker, featuring the fight for peace and the need for a fight-back against McCarthyism, was widely distributed at shop gates and neighborhoods in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Eight thousand copies of the newspaper were issued.

Philadelphia Smith Act defendants, who assisted in the distribution, report that with very few exceptions, workers received the newspaper gladly, and in some instances, with extreme friendliness.

RESERVE THIS DATE
Friday, Jan. 29, 1954
for
30th Anniversary
Celebration
The Worker and
Daily Worker

Sponsored by Philadelphia
Freedom of the Press Association

One worker gave a dollar to the distributor as the paper was handed to him. Another stopped to express thanks, and added "God bless you. I'm glad to see such a paper coming out even in times like this."

Copies of the special Worker supplement are still available. Write to Pennsylvania Worker, Box 544, Kingessing Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

'Peace on Earth' Good Will Toward Children

Children's Christmas and Hanukkah Party

DECEMBER 13
2:00 to 5:00 P.M.

Paramount Ballroom
S.W. cor. Broad and Girard
FUN! FOOD! FREE!
Bring a gift to exchange


Auspices: Families Committee of the Philadelphia Smith Act Defendants

312 Hardt Building
Broad and Columbia Ave.

Charge Brownell Easy on Mobs

499

PENNIES. The little Puerto Rican woman in her worn overcoat and scarf came to our office, carrying a coffee-can. "The Worker is my paper," she said. "Your paper helped me against the landlord. I bring this to you." The coffee-can was filled with pennies. For three months, she has been putting aside all she could for the paper. "Two cents, three cents every day I put in the coffee-box," she said. We are urging every reader to send a dollar. If she can do this, YOU can spare a dollar.



**ILLINOIS
DISABLED
EDITION**

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Federal Judge Hits Ike's Man

By BERNARD BURTON

THE MAN who worked the "Communist conspiracy" hoax up to a charge of disloyalty against former President Truman is himself under charge of hindering the exposure and prosecution of big-time gangsters and racketeers. The man is Attorney General Herbert Brownell who came under fire last week from two federal judges and others.

Most scandalous situation arose from the Justice Department's action in Denver. Involved also were cases in St. Louis and Detroit.

In Denver, Brownell went so far as to take the unprecedented step of removing a U. S. attorney in the middle of his term as he was successfully prosecuting a mob which had been mulcting Colorado for millions of dollars. The action was so brazen that it brought open criticism of Brownell from Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter in Denver.

BACKGROUND of the Denver case is this:

For 20 years the Smaldone brothers—Clyde and Eugene—had been the bosses of all vice and gambling in Colorado. No one had been able to crack down on their syndicate of hoodlums and gunmen. Two years ago a small town Mexican-American lawyer, Charles S. Vigil, was appointed U. S. attorney and immediately undertook to get the goods on the Smaldones.

It was a Herculean task, not because the evidence could not be collected on these gangsters, but because their strong-arm terror was so widespread that it was impossible to get a jury over which they did not exercise some control.

And as a matter of fact Vigil's first attempt to crack down on the mob resulted in a hung jury. He sought to pin down the Smaldones on a charge of income tax evasion. From the start two jurors kept shouting "not guilty," shutting their ears to any evidence.

VIGIL immediately summoned (Continued on Page 13)



BROWNELL

See story on Page 4

More Confessions of a Cigarette Smoker

Slaves of Lady Nicotine Face New Perils

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS TIME perhaps to submit a report on this personal case history of a cigarette smoker.

I feel I must for I received more mail, perhaps, on my article warning of the dangers to those who smoke cigarettes than I have for any piece I have written in recent years.

To be honest I cannot say that I have conquered the habit. I am still in the clutches of Lady Nicotine, but I can report that I am much less her slave now than I was three months ago. I have cut down to a pack a day; progress registered.

I can report, however, that since The Worker published my piece some six weeks ago, the hue and cry against the cigarette menace has risen. I hasten to disclaim credit for this: it seems that many people are getting the same idea at the same time.

The clamor has even begun to cut into the profits of the cigarette companies according to no less an authority than the Wall Street Journal. And it has evoked a cry of anguish from the president of the American Tobacco Company, who denied all charges flatly like the burglar in the dock who says, "Who, me?" And so the budget on cigarette advertising has been upped and you will find more ads in the papers extolling the bliss of the butt than you ever saw before.

THERE IS much to report, but this week I would like to submit the findings of Dr. Clarence W. Lieb to you. Dr. Lieb is said to be an authority who spent ten years as a research adviser to a major tobacco company. He supervised the Stef-

ansson nutritional studies at Bellevue Hospital, and these facts are from a study he wrote called "Safer Smoking."

Tobacco, he says, is a poison, and he minces no words about that, but it can relax the weary body and the oppressed mind. Doubtless that is why so many people smoke so many billions of cigarettes. He has no argument, it appears, against moderate smoking. But go to excess, he hastens to warn you, and you are subject to many grave physical ills, some that may even shorten your life.

The good doctor tells of a study of 7,000 persons by the late Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins which showed that up to the age of 50 the death rate of heavy smokers was more than double that of non-smokers.

Then he moves onto grounds that you have overlooked before and which may provoke you to stop and think a moment, perhaps with some alarm. Studies, he says, made by cancer, stomach and heart specialists all indicate the pernicious effects from the habitual use of tobacco.

BUT THE NEW grounds are these: many doctors now agree, he says, that decreased sexual activity of men in their 30's and 40's may often be traced to excessive smoking.

One reason he gives is that tobacco causes toxic changes in the blood which impede the formation of sexual hormones.

Nor, he declares, are women exempt. He cites a German study made of more than 5,000 women that shows there may be a greater incidence of frigidity,



LINK CIGARETTES TO CANCER—Three physicians (l. to r.): Dr. Henry W. Meyerding, Dr. Joseph L. Reyes and Dr. Arnold S. Jackson, at the International College of Surgeons at Los Angeles where they met to discuss factors in the increase in cancer. They said tars in cigarette paper and tobacco were a main cause. Dr. Jackson is president-elect of the organization.

sterility, menstrual disturbance and miscarriages among smokers than among non-smokers.

Now I had mentioned the dangers of cancer to a friend of mine; the indignity, too, of being a slave to the tobacco trust. I spoke to him of the financial burden you carry when you smoke two, three packs a day. I found him strangely unresponsive. He told of his father, who smoked heavily and lived out his three score years and ten. He intimated that I was akin to the bluenoses who gadded about interfering with other people's joys,

like taking a glass of beer or a shot of whiskey, sometimes to excess.

BUT BROTHER, when I told him these latter facts cited by Dr. Lieb I detected a look of alarm that had not been there before during my previous recital of all the woes man suffers who falls victim to the cigaret. He challenged my assertion but I disowned any responsibility for it, referring him to the aforesaid Dr. Lieb.

Let me pass on a further word (Continued on Page 13)

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge

What ABOUT Freedom of the Press?

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. representative in the UN:

In your address to the UN Assembly's Political and Security Committee a week ago last Tuesday you cited appearance of the Daily Worker as proof of freedom in our land.

You neglected to mention a few pertinent facts:

The editor and former publisher are in jail, convicted under a law which makes their ideas and thoughts a crime; our correspondents in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia—and our business representative in

Cleveland—have all been arrested under this law. In addition, our Pittsburgh correspondent has been sentenced to 20 years under a Pennsylvania law for his work as our correspondent, thus facing 25 years in jail. We can publish, but our reporters, editors, circulation representatives face jail for writing in our paper, and for circulating it.

Workers in shops throughout the land, those employed in any area of public service, foreign-born workers, and the relatives of any such workers—making up the bulk of our population—read our paper at the

risk of job loss, deportation and numerous other serious perils, including being labelled as "spies," the new "Reichstag Fire" hoax in our land.

Readers, circulators, advertisers in our paper are being continuously and systematically harassed by the FBI. They are visited by these police agents, threatened, told all sorts of fantastically false tales in order to force them to drop reading, selling, advertising in this paper.

If we still publish, it is because there are still Americans who are ready to stand up and

tell the would-be destroyers of our precious American liberties, for whom you speak, that they are ready to defend these liberties; to write for, read and spread a working-class paper of their choice.

What are YOU going to do to see that these liberties are really secured, Mr. Lodge? Will YOU undertake to guarantee that we can write for, read and circulate this paper without fear of job loss, and without daily worrying about that dawn "knock-at-the-door" which has meant five years in jail, and more, for our colleagues?

The Truth About Korean Atrocities

Newspaperless New Yorkers Hail Strike Unity

THE RADIO and TV commentators last week sought to picture New Yorkers as nettled and mad because they couldn't buy any of the big newspapers. But if New Yorkers were nettled—and there was no evidence of this among the paper-reading subway riders—it wasn't at the workers who had shut down the biggest papers in the country's biggest city.

New York is a union town, and among working people there was admiration for the exemplary all-craft unity that was checking a gigantic anti-union plot, such as has been seldom witnessed in any industry. The profit-fat publishers—the owners of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, World-Telegram, Post, Daily News and Daily Mirror—had made long preparations for this battle.

BEHIND THEM was a secret "strike insurance" fund of at least

three million dollars. Its existence was first exposed during the CIO American Newspaper Guild strike last summer against the Seattle Times. It was then revealed that the American Newspaper Publishers Association was handling this insurance fund to help any struck paper. An unspecified amount over the \$3 million was being handled by Lloyd's of London.

The New York Publishers Association, which has always worked closely against labor, was believed to have other funds for "mutual aid."

With this nest egg, the publisher chose this moment for a showdown. The gauntlet was thrown down to the AFL Photo Engravers, one of the smaller craft unions.

But every union in the industry—Newspaper Guild, Typographers, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Deliverers, Mail Handlers—knew immediately that the target was all labor.

THE ENGRAVERS were first in line. Every other union had contract expirations or wage reopeners coming up soon afterward. The Guild was already in arbitration with its wage reopeners.

Banking on the fact that the engravers are highly skilled and generally conservative workers, the publishers turned down their demands for a \$15 package raise, and countered with an offer to arbitrate on a \$3.75 increase.

The engravers voted it down, despite the support given the pub-

lishers' proposal by Edward J. Volz, international president of the union. They recalled how an earlier arbitration had brought a wage cut instead of an increase.

The men put on their picket signs and more than 19,000 other workers refused to cross. On Monday only one paper appeared—The Herald Tribune, which was not affected by the strike. But Tuesday, it suspended publication. The Trib workers refused to handle "hot copy" from the struck papers which were to be inserted in the Trib as advertisements.

It was also known that the Publishers Association put the heat on the Trib to suspend in the hope of further intimidating the workers.

THIS ACT alone demonstrated that talk of the "free press" in New

York City was a farce. If ever there was a demonstration of the trust and cartel set-up among the commercial papers, this was it. All of them toed the same anti-union line in relation to the workers, just as all of them spread virtually the same Big Business political line in their columns.

Their plot, however, wasn't working. It was being countered with something that had always proved invincible in every industry and in every country—the unity of labor. It was a unity that had been born on a picket line three years ago when the Newspaper Guild struck the World-Telegram and the mechanical unions refused to cross the picket line.

The Telly strike started the unity ball rolling. The publishers' conspiracy couldn't stop it.

AFL, CIO SOUND ALARM

Save Social Security From GOP Wreckers

By GEORGE MORRIS

A FIGHT to save social security from being emasculated and reduced to the status of state-controlled relief for the aged, is shaping up as a House Committee began a "study" for proposed changes. Rep. Carl Curtis, Republican of Nebraska, who heads the

committee has been gunning for Social Security for years. He is one of the 12 members of the Senate and House who opposed the 1950 improvements in the law. He also opposed some of the 1952 amendments to improve the law. He was also among those who in 1948 voted for the Gearhardt amendments which deprived some half million of eligibility to benefits. He has been the foremost spokesman against the very principle of social security.

An indication of the attitude of the committee's chairman was recently disclosed by Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL's legislative representative, who said a written request, by Nelson Cruikshank, director of social security of the AFL, to testify before the committee, was not even answered.

BOTH THE AFL AND CIO at their recent conventions endorsed the bill introduced by Senator Lehman (S2260) designed to improve the Social Security Act in the amount of benefits and in the scope of its coverage.

The two conventions, in their resolutions and reports of their officers, sounded the alarm over the threat to the program and to the 65,000,000 Americans who have a fully insured status under it. All signs point to a struggle over the Social Security program that will place it near the top of the list of issues to be fought out in next year's congressional campaign.

The CIO and AFL are also opposed to President Eisenhower's proposal for a freezing of SS payroll deductions to the present 1.5 percent each for the employer and worker. The law calls for a hike to two percent January 1. The resolutions of both conventions warned that the effect of the freeze would be to undermine the reserve fund and endanger the benefits, requiring an annual fight with Congress for appropriations to cover them.

SS IS UNDER attack from several directions. The Chamber of Commerce, most influential body in Rep. Curtis' committee, launched a campaign immediately after Eisenhower's election for a "universal coverage" plan that would also shift under the plan the entire public assistance program that costs the federal government more than a billion dollars. The Chamber

AFL AND ILA DOCKERS WERE UNITED

Gov't Fink Halls Met By One-Day Strike

By HARRY RAYMOND

INTRODUCTION of government hiring halls for longshoremen was protested by a work stoppage last Tuesday which tied up for one day nearly every pier of the vast New York-New Jersey waterfront. The men returned to work when federal prosecutors threatened to move against the dockers under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Longshoremen said they will continue their fight in other ways.

The stoppage spread like wildfire after about 100 dock workers, who had been denied licenses to work by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission because of alleged past arrests and convictions, formed picket lines along a one-mile stretch of the West Manhattan pier area.

Signs carried by the pickets charged: "We are locked out. We want work."

DOCK WORKERS, registered for work at the new hiring halls, refused to cross the picket lines.

They halted work on docks north of Manhattan's 42 St where the huge luxury liners make port. They stopped unloading the Grace liner Santa Maria, near 14 St.

The stoppage spread to U.S. Line piers in Manhattan, to Brooklyn's Breakwater docks and to piers of the American Export Line in Jersey City. Longshoremen likewise refused to unload baggage on the giant liner United States and the S.S. Gripsholm.

Dockers of both the old independent International Longshoremen's Association and the AFL-ILA were united in the stoppage.

Both ILA and AFL are enjoined by a Taft-Hartley injunction from striking until Dec. 24. Capt. Wil-

liam V. Bradley, new president of the independent ILA, and Ace Keeney, chief organizer of the AFL-ILA, declared the stoppage unauthorized and called on the men to return to work. The men were back on the piers Wednesday declaring they will continue the fight against the "fink halls."

"WE DON'T LIKE politicians telling union men who can work and who can't," declared a Manhattan longshoreman. Another docker described the government hall as the "old fink hall system dressed up in new clothes designed by Gov. Dewey." Another dock worker said he walked off the job protesting the commission's refusal to license "a good man on our gang because he was arrested 20 years ago."

"Docker News," newspaper published by rank and file longshoremen, distributed a handbill calling on all organized labor to "support this longshoremen's fight for decent conditions." The handbill added: "We say that the only answer to the shapeup is a membership controlled hiring hall, untouched by either gangsters or politician friends of the shipowners."

Many longshoremen charged the commission was conducting the same old shape-up, permitting hiring bosses to shape-up the men on the street and then march them in the hall. They also complained of "favoritism," stating the commission had failed to establish a rotation hiring system.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Production Goes Down, Prices Up
- National Strike Hits Can Firms

BIGGEST CANNING plants in this country and Canada were shut down as members of the CIO United Steelworkers walked out. Firms struck were the giant Continental and American Can companies. Union is demanding a 21-cent hourly package raise. Top offer of the company before the strike deadline was 9½ cents.

WEEKEND LABOR highlights will be taking place in Washington and Chicago. In Washington, CIO United Auto Workers will convene its national conference on unemployment. Shorter workweek is expected to get much discussion as layoffs begin to appear and threat of labor-saving "automation" looms. . . . In Chicago, National Negro Labor Council will open sessions Saturday, with fight against jimcrow on jobs at center of agenda.

Ford Tells One

No 'Crisis' Here, Ford Tells Reds

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Henry Ford 2d refuted today a Russian prediction of "inevitable economic crisis" in the West with the statement that American automobile production will reach an all-time peak early next year.

Mr. Ford, a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said in reply

Mr. Ford scouted Russian prosperity claims in view of statements in the Assembly plenary session yesterday that the United States share of the budget should not be cut and the Russian share should not be raised, because the United States was in such fine shape and the Russians weren't.

Ford Laying Off 3,100

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Ford Motor Co. will lay off 3,100 hourly employees when it shifts automobile engine-making from River Rouge to its Dearborn plant shortly. Ford said it expects to absorb 450 of those laid off in other operations later.

These stories, one under the other, appeared in the New York Herald Tribune last Sunday. No economic crisis here, said Henry Ford; but eight inches down was the story of Ford laying off 3,100 with the possibility that 450 might be rehired.

INDUSTRIAL production for November hit the lowest point in a year, according to the index of the Federal Reserve Board. Index stood at 228 for November, compared to 231 in October and 235 a year ago November. It was a drop from the postwar high point of 241 reached in June of this year. Sharpest fall was in durable goods industries. . . . Labor Department's Consumers Price Index hit all-time high of 115.4. . . . Help wanted ads have been falling off, according to article in Editor and Publisher.

ANTI-DEPRESSION program was urged by the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Pointing to danger signs in non-ferrous metals and to "signs of a threatening general economic collapse," the board urged increased jobless benefits, wage raises, increased tax exemptions for workers, large-scale public works program, and removal of barriers to east-west trade.

MINERS STRUCK at the Karen mine of U. S. Steel in Fredericktown, Pa. United Mine Workers members walked out for a second time in two weeks over refusal of the company to discuss a grievance on transfer of one miner to a lower-paying job.

WAGE GAINS in the fur and leather industry highlighted report of President Ben Gold to the executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers. Gains were made in face of depression conditions in industry and sharpened anti-labor attacks.

"INJUNCTIONITIS" WAS theme of series of speeches by James L. Burke of the Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council. He warned of "the new attack against labor" through use of state courts. He also blasted state labor relations board as "screen" for non-union employers to fight unions.

ELECTION battle in San Francisco was shaping up as NLRB reversed a previous position and order a bargaining poll between AFL Teamsters and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at six warehouses. Warehouses were under contract to ILWU.

JOBLESS CLAIMS UP MONTGOMERY, Ala. (FP).—New claims for Alabama unemployment benefits were 17.4 percent greater in October than in September.

POINT of ORDER!

A BOAST
By ALAN MAX

There's no doubt about it. New York City is the most truthful spot in the country—during a newspaper strike.

(Continued on Page 10)

STAROBIN TO REPORT ON SEQUEL TO 'BATTLE FOR CHINA'

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans are getting a graphic account of the history event of the postwar period—the victory of the Chinese people's liberation struggle.

Thousands this week saw the stupendous film, "Battle for China," at the Cinema Annex theatre.

And next week, they will hear an account of what is happening today in People's China from the lips of a man who saw it first-hand—Joseph Starobin.

The foreign correspondent of the Daily Worker will be in Chicago briefly on Dec. 14-15-16 for a series of meetings where he will

tell his own dramatic story.

The largest public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, at 8 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

As in numerous other appearances from coast-to-coast, the highlight of Starobin's appearance here is expected to be the question-and-answer period.

He is prepared to deal in detail with such questions as: What is happening to the living standards of the Chinese people? Is there any danger of an invasion of China by the forces of Chiang Kai-shek?

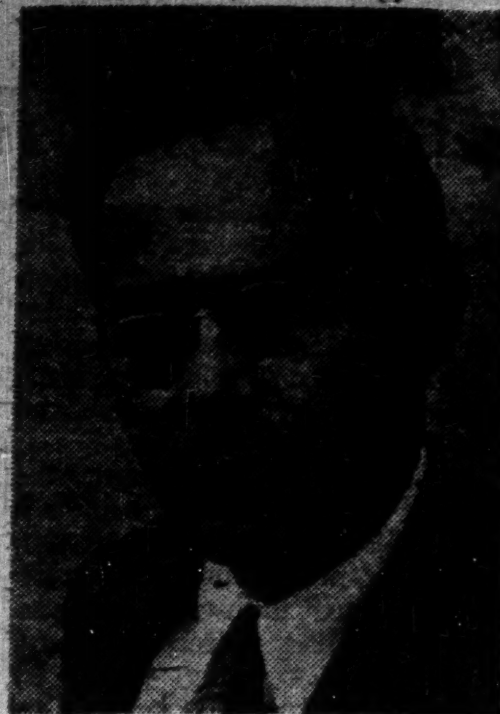
Is People's China building socialism? What are the possibilities of the admission of China into the

UN?

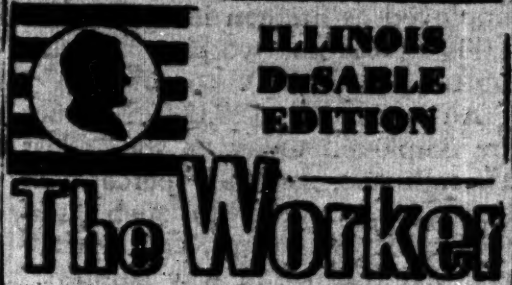
Starobin is an outstanding speaker and veteran reporter on world affairs, having been an editor of such publications as New Masses and the Daily Worker for many years.

He recently completed a tour which took him half way round the world, with months spent in such key places as Paris, Moscow, Peiping, Viet Nam.

His trip put Starobin in contact with outstanding leaders of the people's liberation movement in Asia, including Ho Chi Minh, premier of the people's government in the liberated areas of Indo-China.



JOSEPH STAROBIN



Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.
Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

SHOP TALK

AT the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant in East Chicago, the workers are battling a company attempt to allow the putting of foreman into the production unit, "bumping" back other workers, to lower paid jobs.

The local this week served notice on the company that it would resist any such move.

HARVESTER WORKERS are being handed a nasty little Christmas present from the company. The medical insurance plan, the so-called EBA, is being turned over to a private company for administration.

Thus, the workers would lose their right to have trustees represent them in making claims. Also, the right of unemployed workers to remain covered by the plan for two years would be cut to two months.

THE MORE we dig into the endorsements by CIO in the Nov. 3 judicial elections, the more messy it gets. Apparently, some leaders refused to go along with the insistence by Democratic officials that the whole Democratic ticket be endorsed, corrupt and reactionary hacks included. Others, including the paper "Illinois Labor," pushed the whole slate.

While some of the unions specifically avoided endorsing the whole Democratic ticket, all CIO members in the county received a brochure calling for a straight Democratic vote. This was sent out under the name of the "All Cook County CIO Committee for the Election of Judges." It was put out by the Democratic Party.

LIVING COSTS in Chicago have taken another upward leap. According to the U. S. Department of Labor, they advanced 4 percent in October. This is an advance of 2.9 percent since March.

File Suit on U. of I. Jimcrow Barber Shops

CHAMPAIGN.—Students at the University of Illinois this week followed up their protest against jimcrow barber shops here with a lawsuit against the Campus Barber Shop as a test case.

A student, Robert Johnson, fled the suit after three Negro and three white students made the test, firmly establishing that the barbers here refuse to cut the hair of Negro students.

The case drew nationwide attention when J. C. Caroline, All-American U. of I. grid star, was denied service in one of the shops. Curiously, this shop had a display in its window hailing the U. of I. football team and had prominently featured a picture of Caroline.

The story of the insult to the Negro football star was told to the fans at the game that week in leaflets issued by a campus committee.

Since then, the lawsuit has been

filed by Paul Thurlow, Illinois attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

70-Year-Old Great Grandmother Given Final Deportation Order

CHICAGO. — The Justice Department, bent on using the Walter-McCarran Law as an instrument to deport progressive non-citizens, this week issued a final order of deportation against Chicagoan Mrs. Marie Kratochvil.

Mrs. Kratochvil, 70, a native of Czechoslovakia, is the mother of five daughters, grandmother of six, and great-grandmother of two. She has lived in the United States for 47 years.

Stating that legal action to prevent Mrs. Kratochvil's deportation is planned, the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born added:

"If there is one case which points up the evil use to which the Justice Department is putting the Walter - McCarran Law, the case of Marie Kratochvil is that case."

"While the charge may read that she allegedly belonged to the 'direct predecessor' of the Communist Party, the real reason the Justice Department seeks her deportation is that she is, and has been, a fighter for maintaining and extending democratic ideals and principles to all."

IN calling attention to the necessity for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, the Midwest Committee urged full participation in the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims which will be held in Chicago on Dec. 12 and 13. The National Conference will be held at Walsh's Hall, 1014 Noble Street.

Attorneys for John Steuben, whose citizenship the Justice Department seeks to take away, will argue for dismissal of proceedings against him on Dec. 18, it was disclosed this week.

Steuben, editor of the progres-

sive publication, MARCH OF LABOR, "concealed material facts" at the time of naturalization, according to Justice Department allegations. He is represented by Miss Pearl M. Hart and Edmund Hatfield, both Chicago attorneys.

The Midwest Committee, active in Steuben's defense, charged the Justice Department is using the Walter - McCarran Law to rob Steuben of citizenship because of his consistent record of achievement in behalf of working men and women.

numerous congressmen on the union's job program and declared, "Today they are forced to listen to us."

The program adopted by the rally on political action included:

1—Setting up election apparatus and the holding of membership meetings in congressional districts.

2—Preparations for the support of pro-labor candidates in the April 13 primaries.

3—Delegations to Mayor Kennelly and the aldermen on such municipal issues as housing, schools, discrimination, firetraps, the use of police in strikebreaking.

4—A campaign to compel Gov. Stratton to call a special session of the Legislature on increasing unemployment compensation, FEPC and other issues.

5—The raising of a political action fund.

NIXON'S ADDRESS dealt sharply with the McCarthy threat and its wave of attacks on the labor movement.

"In the labor movement," he said, "is the force that will stop this sinister threat which former President Truman described as a cancerous growth on America life."

The stewards' rally sent a message to Truman commending him on his stand against McCarthyism. A message to President Eisenhower called on him to fire Attorney General Herbert Brownell for his launching of the recent "spy" hunt against the Truman Administration.

THE RALLY hit at the Butler Bill and other proposed legislation aimed at "destroying the freedom of workers to choose their own unions and their own leaders."

Abe Feinglass, Midwest leader of the Fur and Leather Workers, spoke of the resistance of workers to the new program of union-busting which has been opened by the companies in the wake of layoffs.

"The boss feels that this is his day," said Feinglass, "and he's anxious to collect from an administration in Washington which he bought and paid for."

What's On?

RESERVE these dates—the biggest events of the year: CRC Annual Bazaar, Dec. 6 and 7, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., and CRC New Year's Eve Grand Ball, Dec. 31, at UE Hall, 37 So. Ashland.

THIRD Annual Xmas Party, with proceeds for Smith Act families and defense. Dec. 13, 2 p.m., Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Gifts from Santa for all kids, entertainment, refreshments. Admission: Children 25 cents; adults 31. Aup.: Political Victims Welfare Comm.

JOSEPH STAROBIN, foreign correspondent, speaks on Asia! Wed. evening, Dec. 15, 8 p.m., People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Admission 40 cents.

HEAR, a first-hand account on Asia from Joseph Starobin, newspaper correspondent. Tues. evening, Dec. 14, 7:30 p.m., at 304 E. 42d St. Sponsored by Labor Youth League. Admission 50 cents, tax included.

THIRD ANNUAL XMAS PARTY

Sun., Dec. 13, 2-5 pm

CHOPIN CENTER

1547 N. Leavitt

Entertainment • Refreshments

Gifts for Kids

ADULTS \$1.00 • CHILDREN 25c

Sponsor: Political Victims Welfare Committee

Admission 40 cents, tax included

NOW SHOWING IN CHICAGO!

LAST 5 DAYS!



CINEMA ANNEX, 3210 W. Madison St.

Negro Congress Meets to War on Job Jimcrow

CHICAGO.—As close to a thousand delegates streamed into Chicago this week for the convention of the National Negro Labor Council, the momentum was gathering for an assault on the ancient walls which block Negro workers from jobs in basic industry.

Beginning its third year, the Council is expected to launch a major effort to wedge open jimcrow doors where they exist in the auto and steel industries, and particularly in the railroad industry.

From the opening words by Paul Robeson and the keynote by

NNLC Secretary Coleman Young, the convention will stress the opportunities in the fight for jobs.

We are basing ourselves firmly on the growing freedom fight of the Negro people, Young declared, "this is what gives us the basis for victory."

RAILROAD WORKERS will be coming as delegates from some of the main rail centers of America. They are expected to dramatize the possibility of winning jobs for Negroes as brakemen, firemen, conductors.

The Council has revealed that less than 1,000 Negroes are today employed as firemen in contrast to 6,000 Negroes working at this craft back in 1890.

An estimated 128,000 Negroes are employed today on the "Class 1" railroads, but 97 percent of these are confined to such "service" jobs as redcaps, cooks, waiters, maintenance of way laborers.

"Conditions are getting worse for Negro workers on the railroads" the Council has pointed out "and this is an industry into which the blood, sweat and tears of the Negro people have been poured for an entire century."

The Council is projecting a many sided program of struggle for railroad jobs which includes the uniting of Negro and white workers for enforcement of the federal contract compliance regulations against jimcrow, for the elimination of jimcrow barriers in the railroad company hiring policies, in the Railway Labor Act and in the policies of the railroad unions.

THE DELEGATES are expected to deal with many aspects of the job fight in basic industry, including the adoption of model FEPC clauses in union contracts, the upgrading and training of Negro workers, the cracking of special barriers against Negro women.

One of the key questions facing the convention is the fight for jobs in the south, where the deteriorating effects of jimcrow on the status of both Negro and white workers takes its sharpest form. "To aggravate this already critical situation," the Council pointed out, "larger and larger sections of heavy and light industry are moving their plants into the south, seeking to take advantage of jimcrow hiring policies, unorganized labor force

and low wage scales that are characteristic of this area."

These are some of the issues that will be dealt with by five convention panels which are to develop the main policies of the Council for the coming year.

THE RESOLUTIONS will also deal with broad questions such as peace, McCarthyism and the threatening economic crisis.

The Council meets here with a record of outstanding gains in many areas in the country in winning jobs for Negro workers. The Council's fight has clearly influenced many unions and other groups to take a more militant stand in the fight for Negro rights. A tribute

to its role will be made here by leaders of Negro caucuses in numerous shops, by fighters in so-called "right-led" organizations who will be here as delegates.

The convention program includes speeches by Ernest DeMaio, UE leader, Joe Morgan of UAW-CIO of Ford Local 800, William Chester of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen, Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer of the Mine-Mill Union, and its newly elected vice-president, Asbury Howard, Octavia Hawkins of UAW-CIO Local 453, Ernest Thompson of UE, Sam Parks of the United Packinghouse Workers.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1953

UAW Workers Grim in Face Of Layoffs

By CARL HIRSCH

THOUSANDS of Illinois auto workers are looking to the UAW-CIO conference on unemployment in Washington this weekend to give them a tighter hold on their jobs.

Many that we talked to this week feel that paycheck slipping out of their grasp. Other thousands have already been laid off.

More that out of every three workers at the Melrose Park plant of International Harvester is out of the shop. The T-D 24 tractor, the company's "big money-maker," is dribbled off the assembly line at the rate of one-a-day in contrast to a former rate of six-a-day.

PEORIA, home of the giant Caterpillar plant, is a town which is feeling the pinch of unemployment. The U. S. Labor Department last week announced that Peoria had become an area of "moderate labor surplus."

Farther west, in the Quad-Cities area, the most popular place in these towns is the local unemployment compensation office. Here, 10,000 are out of work and the employment offices of the farm equipment companies are out of promises.

THE GM Electromotive plant in LaGrange is far from being the beehive it was last spring. "I'm no worry wart," a sheet metal worker told us, "but the chances of my staying on the job during the next six months is strictly a long shot."

Overtime practically vanished from this plant last fall. The only workers getting a little of it now are in the toolroom, tool grinding and maintenance departments.

FROM five diesel engines a day, production is down to four-a-day. And there are some days when only two are produced.

For a time, the shop was kept buzzing about prospects for a new product in view of the fact that the railroads have bought about as many diesels as they're going to do.

The piggy-back truck trailer

and flatcar plan got a big send-off by the company—but there have been no orders. Railroads and shippers are evidently not interested in new equipment during a period of declining market and the steady drop in carloadings.

WORKERS at Electromotive told us they are in a "dead-end" industry. Over the shop hangs a pall of insecurity.

A good many families out there in LaGrange are getting by only because of some kind of little extra income.

One worker we talked to is a cab driver after hours. Another puts in time as an extra mechanic at a gas station. A third has a wife who works Saturdays in a supermarket.

IN many of the UAW-CIO shops, the companies are "cutting costs," and most of these efforts are aimed at the workers. At Harvester in Melrose Park, one worker told us that instead of tending one machine, he is now running "a whole line of mills and drills."

At EMD, the engineering and tool-making departments are working hard at cutting down work. That is, they are de-

Junior G-Man Outdoes Velde In Going Out on Limb

PEORIA, Ill.—Rep. Harold Velde, Peoria's witch-hunting congressman and former FBI man, has a talented protege.

He is a 13-year-old boy who was picked up by local police for pulling a red-scare hoax that had residents here scared out of their wits.

The lad, un-named but described as "looking older than his age," posed as an FBI man and went around town telling people their trees were contaminated by an enemy air attack during the night.

For those who were skeptical he had rigged up an electrical contraption which gave off a buzzing noise as it was brought in contact with the "poisoned" trees.

Peoria citizens attributed the boy's behavior either to "too many comic books" or the Velde influence.

vising new machinery and processes that cut out workers. For example, some of the women who formerly varnished electric coils have been replaced by an automatic process of dipping these coils in plastic coating material.

"When a man quits or stays home, the company doesn't bother to replace him," a worker explained, "the work goes on just the same with the smaller crew."

WE TALKED to a worker out at the Ford plant in Hegewish. He had a similar story. His wife confirmed it when she

came home from a Christmas shopping tour.

"Last year, we bought our three boys new bicycles for Christmas," she said, "this year, they'll each get a new pair of blue jeans and a pair of roller skates."

This Ford worker pointed out that he had been getting eight hours overtime steadily up until this summer. "I've taken a pay cut of \$20 a week," he pointed out.

"We're not looking for any Santa Claus," he added, "but I'm sure the UAW could do plenty to help us stay on the job."

Illinois Employers Ask New Anti-Labor Bills

CHICAGO.—Illinois industrialists this week plunged into the fight for new anti-labor legislation, both federal and state.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association announced a two-point program which has these objectives:

1. Denying bargaining rights to progressive-led unions which can be described as "Communist-dominated."

2. State "right-to-work" laws which would wreck union security and pave the way for wholesale strikebreaking.

The IMA proposed punitive amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and measures to "strike at the source of labor union monopolistic powers." Actually, their proposals reflect the trend among employers to use the period of a declining economy

for the smashing of unions.

One of the proposals of the Illinois industrialists points toward the notorious Butler Bill, which would deprive workers of their freedom to choose unions and officers.

The proposed state "right-to-work" bill is one which has already been adopted in several states, with disastrous results for labor.



SANTA CLAUS is trouble.

Department stores are definitely not doing the business they were doing last year. The drop is sharpest in such Illinois cities as Moline, Rock Island, Peoria, where mass unemployment has set in.

But Chicago stores are also feeling the impact of less and smaller pay envelopes. The latest Federal Reserve figures, for the week ending Nov. 21, show Chicago department store sales down by two percent from the corresponding week last year.

REMEMBER Fernwood Homes? That veteran's housing project at 104 and Union was the scene of the first post-war outbreak of anti-Negro mob violence.

The last of its buildings are being torn down as part of the program to discontinue these temporary dwellings—which are unfortunately not being replaced by permanent ones.

However, Fernwood remains a symbol of one fact—that the fight against jimcrow can be won, regardless of how fiercely the landlord-inspired mobs attack. A dozen Negro families eventually moved in at Fernwood and lived peaceably among their neighbors.

FIRE has struck again on the South Side. Three small children died in a basement flat at 4511 S. Indiana last week—the victims of landlord-greed and jimcrow. Their father, Willard Guy, is an unemployed Negro steelworker.

Fight for New Immigration Law

CHICAGO.—Steam was building up here this week behind the Lehman-Celler Immigration Bill to cancel out some of the worst features of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law.

A series of neighborhood meetings has paved the way for a campaign which will get under way as soon as Congress reconvenes.

One of the leaders of this fight is Rep. Barrett O'Hara of the Second District, one of the

sponsors of the measure. He called for efforts to "arouse a great demanding, burning public opinion" behind the Lehman-Celler Bill.

Scheduled for this Sunday, Dec. 7, is a meeting by the North Side Council for the Bill of Rights, which will discuss the Lehman-Celler Bill and the way of attacks against the foreign-born which it is designed to curb. The meeting will be held at the Belmont Hotel,

Sheridan and Belmont.

A South Side conference in support of the Lehman-Celler Bill was held last week at Quaker House, 5615 S. Woodlawn, under the sponsorship of the South Side Committee for the Bill of Rights.

Main speakers at this meeting were Abner Mikva of the American Civil Liberties Union, Calvin Stillman of the University of California and Rep.

O'Hara.

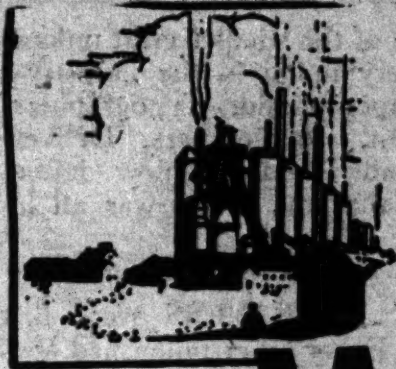
The South Side Congressman recently addressed a conference on the bill called by the American Federation of Polish Jews at the Morrison Hotel.

Rep. O'Hara told the delegates that the present immigration laws were "conceived by poisonous minds." He expressed confidence that the Lehman-Celler Bill can be passed in the next session of Congress "if the American people are alerted."

Charge Brownell Easy on Mobs

499

PENNIES. The little Puerto Rican woman in her worn overcoat and scarf came to our office, carrying a coffee-can. "The Worker is my paper," she said. "Your paper helped me against the landlord. I bring this to you." The coffee-can was filled with pennies. For three months, she has been putting aside all she could for the paper. "Two cents, three cents every day I put in the coffee-box," she said. We are urging every reader to send a dollar. If she can do this, YOU can spare a dollar.



Michigan
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The Worker

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Federal Judge Hits Ike's Man

By BERNARD BURTON

THE MAN who worked the "Communist conspiracy" hoax up to a charge of disloyalty against former President Truman is himself under charge of hindering the exposure and prosecution of big-time gangsters and racketeers. The man is Attorney General Herbert Brownell who came under fire last week from two federal judges and others.

Most scandalous situation arose from the Justice Department's action in Denver. Involved also were cases in St. Louis and Detroit.

In Denver, Brownell went so far as to take the unprecedented step of removing a U. S. attorney in the middle of his term as he was successfully prosecuting a mob which had been mulcting Colorado for millions of dollars. The action was so brazen that it brought open criticism of Brownell from Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter in Denver.

BACKGROUND of the Denver case is this:

For 20 years the Smalldone brothers—Clyde and Eugene—had been the bosses of all vice and gambling in Colorado. No one had been able to crack down on their syndicate of hoodlums and gunmen. Two years ago a small town Mexican-American lawyer, Charles S. Vigil, was appointed U. S. attorney and immediately undertook to get the goods on the Smalldones.

It was a Herculean task, not because the evidence could not be collected on these gangsters, but because their strong-arm terror was so widespread that it was impossible to get a jury over which they did not exercise some control.

And as a matter of fact Vigil's first attempt to crack down on the mob resulted in a hung jury. He sought to pin down the Smalldones on a charge of income tax evasion. From the start two jurors kept shouting "not guilty," shutting their ears to any evidence.

VIGIL immediately summoned. (Continued on Page 13)



BROWNELL

More Confessions of a Cigarette Smoker

Slaves of Lady Nicotine Face New Perils

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT IS TIME perhaps to submit a report on this personal case history of a cigarette smoker.

I feel I must for I received more mail, perhaps, on my article warning of the dangers to those who smoke cigarettes than I have for any piece I have written in recent years.

To be honest I cannot say that I have conquered the habit. I am still in the clutches of Lady Nicotine, but I can report that I am much less her slave now than I was three months ago. I have cut down to a pack a day; progress registered.

I can report, however, that since The Worker published my piece some six weeks ago, the hue and cry against the cigarette menace has risen. I hasten to disclaim credit for this: it seems that many people are getting the same idea at the same time.

The clamor has even begun to cut into the profits of the cigarette companies according to no less an authority than the Wall Street Journal. And it has evoked a cry of anguish from the president of the American Tobacco Company, who denied all charges flatly like the burglar in the dock who says, "Who, me?" And so the budget on cigarette advertising has been upped and you will find more ads in the papers extolling the bliss of the butt than you ever saw before.

THERE IS much to report, but this week I would like to submit the findings of Dr. Clarence W. Lieb to you. Dr. Lieb is said to be an authority who spent ten years as a research adviser to a major tobacco company. He supervised the Stef-

ansson nutritional studies at Bellevue Hospital, and these facts are from a study he wrote called "Safer Smoking."

Tobacco, he says, is a poison, and he minces no words about that, but it can relax the weary body and the oppressed mind. Doubtless that is why so many people smoke so many billions of cigarettes. He has no argument, it appears, against moderate smoking. But go to excess, he hastens to warn you, and you are subject to many grave physical ills, some that may even shorten your life.

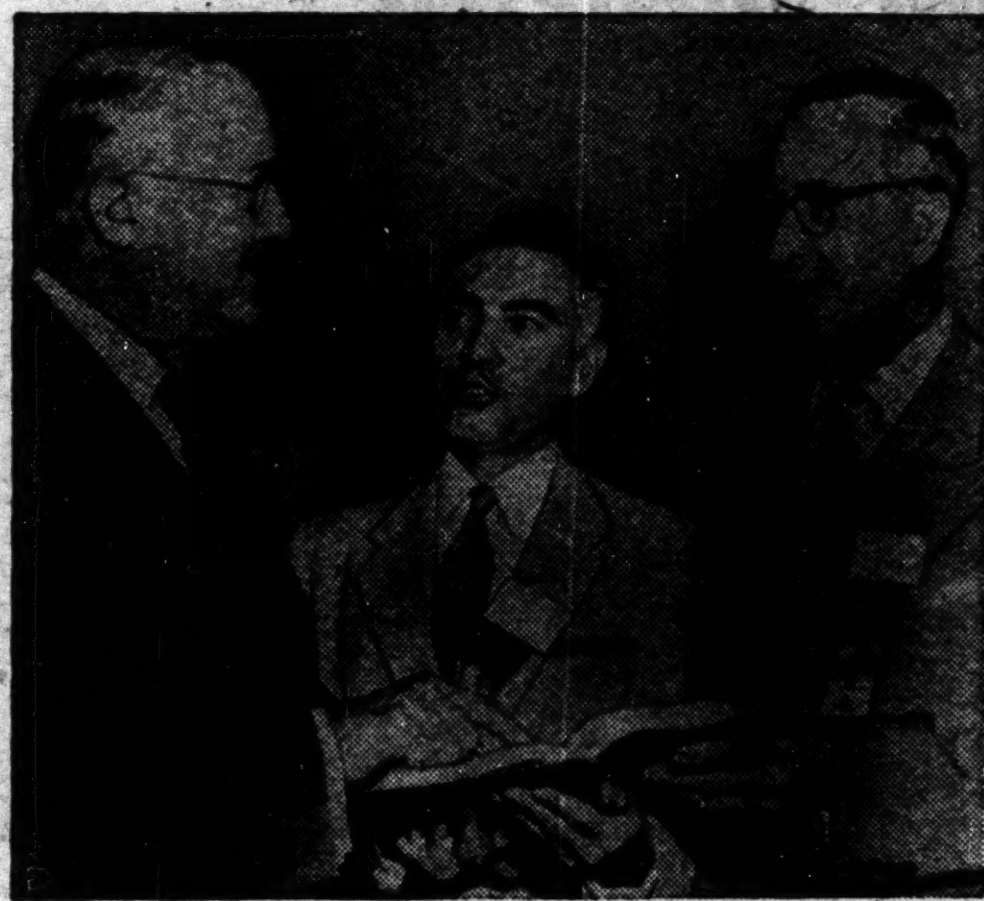
The good doctor tells of a study of 7,000 persons by the late Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins which showed that up to the age of 50 the death rate of heavy smokers was more than double that of non-smokers.

Then he moves onto grounds that you have overlooked before and which may provoke you to stop and think a moment, perhaps with some alarm. Studies, he says, made by cancer, stomach and heart specialists all indicate the pernicious effects from the habitual use of tobacco.

BUT THE NEW grounds are these: many doctors now agree, he says, that decreased sexual activity of men in their 30's and 40's may often be traced to excessive smoking.

One reason he gives is that tobacco causes toxic changes in the blood which impede the formation of sexual hormones.

Nor, he declares, are women exempt. He cites a German study made of more than 5,000 women that shows there may be a greater incidence of frigidity,



LINK CIGARETTES TO CANCER—Three physicians (l. to r.): Dr. Henry W. Meyerding, Dr. Joseph L. Reyes and Dr. Arnold S. Jackson, at the International College of Surgeons at Los Angeles where they met to discuss factors in the increase in cancer. They said tars in cigarette paper and tobacco were a main cause. Dr. Jackson is president-elect of the organization.

sterility, menstrual disturbance and miscarriages among smokers than among non-smokers.

Now I had mentioned the dangers of cancer to a friend of mine; the indignity, too, of being a slave to the tobacco trust. I spoke to him of the financial burden you carry when you smoke two, three packs a day. I found him strangely unresponsive. He told of his father, who smoked heavily and lived out his three score years and ten. He intimated that I was akin to the bluenoses who gadded about interfering with other people's joys,

like taking a glass of beer or a shot of whiskey, sometimes to excess.

BUT BROTHER, when I told him these latter facts cited by Dr. Lieb I detected a look of alarm that had not been there before during my previous recital of all the woes man suffers who falls victim to the cigaret. He challenged my assertion but I disowned any responsibility for it, referring him to the aforesaid Dr. Lieb.

Let me pass on a further word (Continued on Page 13)

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge

What ABOUT Freedom of the Press?

An Open Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. representative in the UN:

In your address to the UN Assembly's Political and Security Committee a week ago last Tuesday you cited appearance of the Daily Worker as proof of freedom in our land.

You neglected to mention a few pertinent facts:

• The editor and former publisher are in jail, convicted under a law which makes their ideas and thoughts a crime; our correspondents in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia—and our business representative in

Cleveland—have all been arrested under this law. In addition, our Pittsburgh correspondent has been sentenced to 20 years under a Pennsylvania law for his work as our correspondent, thus facing 25 years in jail. We can publish, but our reporters, editors, circulation representatives face jail for writing in our paper, and for circulating it.

• Workers in shops throughout the land, those employed in any area of public service, foreign-born workers, and the relatives of any such workers—making up the bulk of our population—read our paper at the

risk of job loss, deportation and numerous other serious perils, including being labelled as "spies," the new "Reichstag Fire" hoax in our land.

• Readers, circulators, advertisers in our paper are being continuously and systematically harassed by the FBI. They are visited by these police agents, threatened, told all sorts of fantastically false tales in order to force them to drop reading, selling, advertising in this paper.

If we still publish, it is because there are still Americans who are ready to stand up and

tell the would-be destroyers of our precious American liberties, for whom you speak, that they are ready to defend these liberties; to write for, read and spread a working-class paper of their choice.

What are YOU going to do to see that these liberties are really secured, Mr. Lodge? Will YOU undertake to guarantee that we can write for, read and circulate this paper without fear of job loss, and without daily worrying about that dawn "knock-at-the-door" which has meant five years in jail, and more, for our colleagues?

The Truth About Korean Atrocities

See story
on Page 4

Newspaperless New Yorkers Hail Strike Unity

THE RADIO and TV commentators last week sought to picture New Yorkers as nettled and mad because they couldn't buy any of the big newspapers. But if New Yorkers were nettled—and there was no evidence of this among the paper-reading subway riders—it wasn't at the workers who had shut down the biggest papers in the country's biggest city.

New York is a union town, and among working people there was admiration for the exemplary all-craft unity that was checking a gigantic anti-union plot, such as has been seldom witnessed in any industry. The profit-fat publishers—the owners of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, World-Telegram, Post, Daily News and Daily Mirror—had made long preparations for this battle.

BEHIND THEM was a secret "strike insurance" fund of at least

three million dollars. Its existence was first exposed during the CIO American Newspaper Guild strike last summer against the Seattle Times. It was then revealed that the American Newspaper Publishers Association was handling this insurance fund to help any struck paper. An unspecified amount over the \$3 million was being handled by Lloyd's of London.

The New York Publishers Association, which has always worked closely against labor, was believed to have other funds for "mutual aid."

With this nest egg, the publisher chose this moment for a showdown. The gauntlet was thrown down to the AFL Photo Engravers, one of the smaller craft unions.

But every union in the industry—Newspaper Guild, Typographers, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Deliverers, Mail Handlers—knew immediately that the target was all labor.

THE ENGRAVERS were first in line. Every other union had contract expirations or wage reopeners coming up soon afterward. The Guild was already in arbitration with its wage reopeners.

Banking on the fact that the engravers are highly skilled and generally conservative workers, the publishers turned down their demands for a \$15 package raise, and countered with an offer to arbitrate on a \$3.75 increase.

The engravers voted it down, despite the support given the pub-

lishers' proposal by Edward J. Volz, international president of the union. They recalled how an earlier arbitration had brought a wage cut instead of an increase.

The men put on their picket signs and more than 19,000 other workers refused to cross. On Monday only one paper appeared—The Herald Tribune, which was not affected by the strike. But Tuesday, it suspended publication. The Trib workers refused to handle "hot copy" from the struck papers which were to be inserted in the Trib as advertisements.

It was also known that the Publishers Association put the heat on the Trib to suspend in the hope of further intimidating the workers.

THIS ACT alone demonstrated that talk of the "free press" in New

York City was a farce. If ever there was a demonstration of the trust and cartel set-up among the commercial papers, this was it. All of them toed the same anti-union line in relation to the workers, just as all of them spread virtually the same Big Business political line in their columns.

Their plot, however, wasn't working. It was being countered with something that had always proved invincible in every industry and in every country—the unity of labor. It was a unity that had been born on a picket line three years ago when the Newspaper Guild struck the World-Telegram and the mechanical unions refused to cross the picket line.

The Telly strike started the unity ball rolling. The publishers' conspiracy couldn't stop it.

AFL, CIO SOUND ALARM

Save Social Security From GOP Wreckers

By GEORGE MORRIS

A FIGHT to save social security from being emasculated and reduced to the status of state-controlled relief for the aged, is shaping up as a House Committee began a "study" for proposed changes. Rep. Carl Curtis, Republican of Nebraska, who heads the

committee has been gunning for Social Security for years. He is one of the 12 members of the Senate and House who opposed the 1950 improvements in the law. He also opposed some of the 1952 amendments to improve the law. He was also among those who in 1948 voted for the Gearhardt amendments which deprived some half million of eligibility to benefits. He has been the foremost spokesman against the very principle of social security.

An indication of the attitude of the committee's chairman was recently disclosed by Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL's legislative representative, who said a written request by Nelson Cruikshank, director of social security of the AFL, to testify before the committee, was not even answered.

BOTH THE AFL AND CIO at their recent conventions endorsed the bill introduced by Senator Lehman (S2260) designed to improve the Social Security Act in the amount of benefits and in the scope of its coverage.

The two conventions, in their resolutions and reports of their officers, sounded the alarm over the threat to the program and to the 65,000,000 Americans who have a fully insured status under it. All signs point to a struggle over the Social Security program that will place it near the top of the list of issues to be fought out in next year's congressional campaign.

The CIO and AFL are also opposed to President Eisenhower's proposal for a freezing of SS payroll deductions to the present 1.5 percent each for the employer and worker. The law calls for a hike to two percent January 1. The resolutions of both conventions warned that the effect of the freeze would be to undermine the reserve fund and endanger the benefits, requiring an annual fight with Congress for appropriations to cover them.

SS IS UNDER attack from several directions. The Chamber of Commerce, most influential body in Rep. Curtis' committee, launched a campaign immediately after Eisenhower's election for a "universal coverage" plan that would also shift under the plan the entire public assistance program that costs the federal government more than a billion dollars. The Chamber

AFL AND ILA DOCKERS WERE UNITED

Gov't Fink Halls Met By One-Day Strike

By HARRY RAYMOND

INTRODUCTION of government hiring halls for longshoremen was protested by a work stoppage last Tuesday which tied up for one day nearly every pier of the vast New York-New Jersey waterfront. The men returned to work when federal prosecutors threatened to move against the dockers under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Longshoremen said they will continue their fight in other ways.

The stoppage spread like wildfire after about 100 dock workers, who had been denied licenses to work by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission because of alleged past arrests and convictions, formed picket lines along a one-mile stretch of the West Manhattan pier area.

Signs carried by the pickets charged: "We are locked out. We want work."

DOCK WORKERS, registered for work at the new hiring halls, refused to cross the picket lines.

They halted work on docks north of Manhattan's 42 St where the huge luxury liners make port. They stopped unloading the Grace liner Santa Maria, near 14 St.

The stoppage spread to U.S. Line piers in Manhattan, to Brooklyn's Breakwater docks and to piers of the American Export Line in Jersey City. Longshoremen likewise refused to unload baggage on the giant liner United States and the S.S. Gripsholm.

Dockers of both the old independent International Longshoremen's Association and the AFL-ILA were united in the stoppage.

Both ILA and AFL are enjoined by a Taft-Hartley injunction from striking until Dec. 24. Capt. Wil-

liam V. Bradley, new president of the independent ILA, and Ace Keeney, chief organizer of the AFL-ILA, declared the stoppage unauthorized and called on the men to return to work. The men were back on the piers Wednesday declaring they will continue the fight against the "fink halls."

"WE DON'T LIKE politicians telling union men who can work and who can't," declared a Manhattan longshoreman. Another dockster described the government hall as the "old fink hall system dressed up in new clothes designed by Gov. Dewey." Another dock worker said he walked off the job protesting the commission's refusal to license "a good man on our gang because he was arrested 20 years ago."

"Docker News," newspaper published by rank and file longshoremen, distributed a handbill calling on all organized labor to "support this longshoremen's fight for decent conditions." The handbill added: "We say that the only answer to the shapeup is a membership controlled hiring hall, untouched by either gangsters or politician friends of the shipowners."

Many longshoremen charged the commission was conducting the same old shape-up, permitting hiring bosses to shape-up the men on the street and then march them in the hall. They also complained of "favoritism," stating the commission had failed to establish a rotation hiring system.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Production Goes Down, Prices Up
- National Strike Hits Can Firms

BIGGEST CANNING plants in this country and Canada were shut down as members of the CIO United Steelworkers walked out. Firms struck were the giant Continental and American Can companies. Union is demanding a 21-cent hourly package raise. Top offer of the company before the strike deadline was 9½ cents.

WEEKEND LABOR highlights will be taking place in Washington and Chicago. In Washington, CIO United Auto Workers will convene its national conference on unemployment. Shorter workweek is expected to get much discussion as layoffs begin to appear and threat of labor-saving "automation" looms. . . . In Chicago, National Negro Labor Council will open sessions Saturday, with fight against jimcrow on jobs at center of agenda.

Ford Tells One

No 'Crisis' Here, Ford Tells Reds

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Henry Ford 2d refuted today a Russian prediction of "inevitable economic crisis" in the West with the statement that American automobile production will reach an all-time peak early next year.

Mr. Ford, a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said in reply

Mr. Ford scouted Russian prosperity claims in view of statements in the Assembly plenary session yesterday that the United States share of the budget should not be cut and the Russian share should not be raised, because the United States was in such fine shape and the Russians weren't.

Ford Laying Off 3,100

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (U.S.)—Ford Motor Co. will lay off 3,100 hourly employees when it shifts automobile engine-making from River Rouge to its Dearborn plant shortly. Ford said it expects to absorb 450 of those laid off in other operations later.

These stories, one under the other, appeared in the New York Herald Tribune last Sunday. No economic crisis here, said Henry Ford; but eight inches down was the story of Ford laying off 3,100 with the possibility that 450 might be rehired.

INDUSTRIAL production for November hit the lowest point in a year, according to the index of the Federal Reserve Board. Index stood at 228 for November, compared to 231 in October and 235 a year ago November. It was a drop from the postwar high point of 241 reached in June of this year. Sharpest fall was in durable goods industries. . . . Labor Department's Consumers Price Index hit all-time high of 115.4. . . . Help wanted ads have been falling off, according to article in Editor and Publisher.

ANTI-DEPRESSION program was urged by the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Pointing to danger signs in non-ferrous metals and to "signs of a threatening general economic collapse," the board urged increased jobless benefits, wage raises, increased tax exemptions for workers, large-scale public works program, and removal of barriers to east-west trade.

MINERS STRUCK at the Karen mine of U. S. Steel in Fredericktown, Pa. United Mine Workers members walked out for a second time in two weeks over refusal of the company to discuss a grievance on transfer of one miner to a lower-paying job.

WAGE GAINS in the fur and leather industry highlighted report of President Ben Gold to the executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers. Gains were made in face of depression conditions in industry and sharpened anti-labor attacks.

"INJUNCTIONITIS" WAS A theme of series of speeches by James L. Burke of the Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council. He warned of "the new attack against labor" through use of state courts. He also blasted state labor relations board as "screen" for non-union employers to fight unions.

ELECTION battle in San Francisco was shaping up as NLRB reversed a previous position and order a bargaining poll between AFL Teamsters and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at six warehouses. Warehouses were under contract to ILWU.

JOBLESS CLAIMS UP MONTGOMERY, Ala. (FP).—New claims for Alabama unemployment benefits were 17.4 percent greater in October than in September.

POINT of ORDER!

A BOAST

By ALAN MAX

There's no doubt about it. New York City is the most truthful spot in the country—during a newspaper strike.

(Continued on Page 13)

Be sure to order the pamphlet of the week:
**DEMOCRACY, SECURITY,
 PEACE ON TRIAL**

Nat Ganley's Opening Address to the Smith Act Jury

Price 10c — Available at

BERENSON BOOKSTORE, 2419 Grand River

Cash advance orders are being accepted for opening addresses by Thomas Dennis and Saul Wellman, to be delivered at the close of the prosecution's case. If sufficient funds are in, these too will be printed by the Michigan Worker as a public service.



FOLLOW, SUIT—The United Labor Committee of Toledo, representing CIO, AFL and independent organizations with a combined membership of 56,000, voted to wire Attorney General Brownell condemning his role in the Harry Dexter White case. Another wire went to former President Truman praising his stand.

OBJECTIVE—The new U. S. Chief Assistant District Attorney assigned to do a job on the Teamsters Union (AFL) is Joseph Moynihan, Jr. He is the son of "injunction" Circuit Judge Moynihan. Every time a boss wants an injunction against pickets the Board of Commerce knows where to go—old man Moynihan. Young Moynihan has been put in charge of the Federal Grand Jury to check income tax returns of AFL Teamsters heads Hoffa and Brennan and to see if they have violated interstate laws. Naturally, with Moynihan, who is a chip of the old block, watch for an indictment of the Teamsters. Organized labor should vigorously protest this interference in union affairs, regardless of how they may feel about Hoffa. It was the same type of federal grand jury that brought out the indictment in the frameup Smith Act case of the six Michigan Communists.

AN APOLOGY—The Old Times regrets that Hudson UAW Local 154 was erroneously accused last week of sponsoring a "minstrel show." The Local itself held no affair.

CLARITY—Trim Unit members of Dodge Local 3 would like the UAW to provide articles on Guaranteed Annual Wage plans recommended by its advisory committee of nine economists so that members ("many of whom think a 30-hour week may be the solution at present") can think and talk about them, according to the unit column in Dodge Main News.

PAY BOOSTS—Members of UE Local 932 (Ironrite, Mt. Clemens) won wage increases averaging nine cents and eliminated an assembler classification (all women employees) which was lower than the common labor rate. Workers defeated company attempt to get the union to agree to a seven percent boost in production in exchange for any wage offer. . . . UE Local 947 signed a pact for a 16c general wage increase, with 10c more in the brazing classification. Only organized since September, 1951, the 90 employees (mostly women, Negro and white) in this plant have gained 65c an hour plus group insurance fully paid by the employer.

THE FLINT JOURNAL—and, as Art Woods comments in Chevrolet Plant 10 News, "certainly neither McCarthy nor Clardy can charge them with being 'communist-inspired'—offers farmers a long list of 'belt-tightening' devices to meet the oncoming depression. 'It is good advice,' says Woods, 'in a Republican administration.'"

CONDEMN—Chevrolet Local 1081 of the UAW-CIO in San Francisco has voted condemnation of the Velde Un-American Committee which is scheduled to launch a witchhunt there beginning Dec. 1.

Michigan's Un-American, Kit Clardy, has said that officially he will open his attack on organized labor, public education on Jan. 11. Fact is that his snoopers, led by Don Appel, have headquarters in the Whittier Hotel and are trying to blackmail individuals to come there and talk to them. You wouldn't talk to an anti-union link or a stool pigeon. These birds are the same.

MERGER—Watch for that merger talk at Hudson Motor Car. It may finally end up as a merger of Hudson, Packard, Nash, Studebaker. Hudson people are worried because of a runaway shop to Studebaker plant in South Bend.

DIED—Just in case you didn't notice it, James Sweinhart the "Red" expert of the non-Guild Detroit News died. Sweinhart was the one who came to see Carl Winter, State Chairman of the Communist Party of Michigan and asked him 19 questions about the party. The News, of course, didn't print the answers, but ran a score of articles by Sweinhart, most of which were gotten from Trotskyites. Sweinhart passed them off as his. The Communist Party published the 19 questions and answers which the Detroit News was afraid to and sold close to 25,000 copies.

SIGN OF TIMES—Machine tool orders at lowest level since 1950 a sign of deepening crisis in the auto industry. The oldtimers know when they don't order tools then it means less production, more layoffs.

STEEL—Also a sign of less jobs and cutback is that steel operations are scheduled at 87 percent of capacity as compared with 90.7 percent last week.

OPPOSED—That monthly scratch sheet of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (ACTU), the misnamed "Wage Earner," has finally awakened to the fact that over 120,000 people in the State are unemployed, that thousands additionally are on short work weeks, and that workers are looking for answers.

So the "Wage Earner" comes up with an answer. As usual it's small sized quack quack of the employers' opposition to the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay. The ACTU claim that the 30 for 40 is "muddle-headed logic." Why don't they go to some union meetings and say that? Their answer to the obvious deepening crisis situation is "produce more." Safe in his ivory tower, the writer who attacks 30-40 obviously knows that's an employers position he takes. Seems to us this is not the first time, we remember the "Wage Earner" once running a big splotch of copy favoring the Taft-Hartley Act.

ON THE CIVIL LIBERTIES FRONT

Radulovich Victory

DETROIT—The torrent of opposition that swept America when three Air Force colonels ordered the dismissal of Lt. Milo Radulovich from the Air Force has forced a reversal of that McCarthy-like act. Radulovich has been reinstated.

The thousands of rank and file Michiganders made their voices heard in no uncertain terms, in the public letter boxes, resolutions, through their unions, churches, and veterans' organizations.

This outpouring of support shows how the American people are coming to see through McCarthyism, where it leads and what it does, and they want no part of it.

The Radulovich frameup case is a direct descendant of the orgy of redbaiting and Smith Act frameups initiated by monopoly capitalism as a part of their cold and hot war plans.

Years ago many advanced voices warned that not only the Communists would be attacked but that it would spread to others. Fascist repression does just that. Seeks to terrorize the people's struggles and hopes for peace, democratic rights, and a fuller life. It aims at the great majority of the people who want just that.

Michigan's own Carl Winter warned during the first Smith Act trial in Foley Square that the attack then was aimed not at 12 persons, but 12 times 12 million Americans.

The pattern extends since that time when the 11 Communist leaders were framed and seven of them went to prison under the Smith Act. Paul Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Owen Lattimore, Charlie Chaplin, the Bergmans, the Rosenbergs, Sobell, the Protestant clergy and even former President Harry S. Truman are

Arrest Vet for Seeking Service Under Diggs Act

DETROIT—When a Korean War veteran sought to get served in a restaurant at McClellan and Warren he was refused and then arrested by the cops, charged with molesting women in theatres.

Willie L. Robinson, 24, said he was jailed on this charge when he called police to make a complaint under the Diggs Civil Rights Law against the owner of the restaurant.

After spending the night in McClellan Station, Robinson, who spent ten months in Korea, said he was taken out of the cell and grilled and then asked if he still wanted to prosecute the restaurant. He answered "yes" and was taken back to the cell. He said he was grilled three times about alleged sex offenses and asked if he still wanted to prosecute.

He was brought before Recorder's Court Judge O. Z. Ide who released him when the cops could not produce a shred of evidence on the alleged charges.

The prosecuting attorney's assistant, Joe Bannigan, then called in the restaurant owner at the insistence of the Negro vet and told him that if he didn't serve he would be tried under the Diggs Act.

So now the outfit known as Viola's Pizza Pie Restaurant was given 30 days to comply with the Michigan Civil Rights law and serve Negro patrons or face prosecution.

subject to persecution.

A number of letters around the Radulovich case drew the parallel with Hitler Germany. Mark Belaire in the Detroit Free Press quoted a German underground member as saying:

"It means guilt by association with relatives . . . and I've seen thousands sent to the gas chambers in Germany as a result." The victory in the Radulovich frameup shows that McCarthyism, which flourishes in an atmosphere of war hysteria, can be driven back into its hole when the eyes of the people are fixed on living their lives

U. of M. Paper Blasts President Hatcher's Stand

ANN ARBOR—President Harlan Hatcher of the University of Michigan loosened a bombshell against the Fifth Amendment, just as the campus was celebrating Academic Freedom Week.

The president asserted that "any one called before a duly delegated Congressional Committee is obligated to answer all questions put before him" and that "any citizen refusing to answer on the grounds that it might incriminate him is placed under a heavy burden of proof to explain his actings."

Student editors Alice B. Silver and Virginia Voss of the Michigan Daily lambasted this stand as "inconsistent, contradictory, weak and not particularly becoming a University president."

They pointed out that:

• "The work which such committees have done in the past has been destructive—not constructive and indeed has come uncomfortably close to that which is unconstitutional"; and

• "They have done everything possible to arouse public opinion to a point of irrational fear and suspicion in which freedom of ideas—something rather pertinent to a university—must either commit suicide or die by strangulation."

"The very fact that president Hatcher's paramount concern does not seem to lie with the educational freedom of his university reveals something very significant about the extent to which outside pressures on a state university are able to dictate its ideology," they conclude.

Two days after this editorial appeared, Miss Silver reported that she had been queried as to why a small-d democrat "is so interested in preserving constitutional rights and freedom for Communists."

She reasserts the "necessity to oppose all the McCarthys and all the Congressional Committees which make Communists and subversives their political business," and points out:

"If the Communist Party line happens to oppose segregation, the Smith Act, book-burning, McCarthy etc., then any citizen . . . who also opposes such things is also suspected. . . . If we concede that the committees have a right to detect Communists and 'subversives' then we must concede that these self-appointed upholders of 'Americanism' also have the right to judge what is communistic and subversive."

In line with this stand, the student legislature unanimously recommended that no student be subject to discipline for using his constitutional privilege under the

in peace.

This is a challenge to all those who so brilliantly worked to defeat the McCarthyites in the Radulovich case. The General Motors government must be defeated in the case of the Michigan Six just as they were set back on their heels in the Radulovich case.

Urge End to Persecution of Foreign Born

DETROIT—Congress was memorialized to declare a moratorium on deportation and denaturalization cases pending action on the Lehman-Celler Bill next session. The demand was voiced in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Michigan Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, which met Nov. 22 at the Hotel Tuller here.

The program of action adopted by the Conference, which was attended by 153 delegates, observers and visitors, representing 37 trade unions, civic and fraternal organizations, included a campaign to force open hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill at the forthcoming session of Congress and a concentrated fight to defend former State Senator Stanley Nowak, facing loss of his American citizenship.

Speakers at the conference included George W. Crockett, Jr., who is defending many of the 68 local victims of the Walter-McCarran Law; Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, sponsors of the conference; and Carl Marzani, author and film producer, who received a standing ovation at the end of his fighting speech which hailed the tremendous scope of the anti-McCarthy movement.

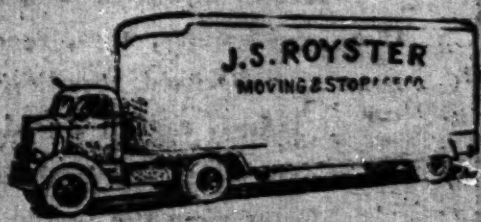
Unanimous support was voted for Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee who refused to give up the records of the Committee and who faces trial in Washington D. C. on Dec. 21 for contempt of Congress.

Organizations and individuals were urged to send representatives and attend the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, sponsored by the American Committee, which will be held in Chicago on Dec. 12 and 13 at Walsh's Hall, 1014 N. Noble Street.

YOUR DONATIONS of new and used clothing, household articles, etc., for the Michigan Worker Bazaar can be brought to the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd., any Wednesday night or any night of the week preceding the Bazaar—Monday, Dec. 7 through Friday, Dec. 11. Items can also be brought any day to the Michigan Worker office, 2419 Grand River.

Michigan Edition of THE WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1. Phone: WO 4-1965.



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UAW MEETS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

DETROIT.—Some two thousand delegates are expected in Washington as the UAWs conference to fight for employment and against unemployment takes place this weekend.

The conference will urge on the Eisenhower Administration a wide program of public works; an increase in unemployment compensation benefits; extension of their duration; increase minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour; raise social security retirement payments and expand equitable tax program based on the principle of the ability to pay, this includes increasing the personal exemption to \$1,000, continuation of the excess profits tax.

Also Congress will be urged to pass a moratorium on debts and installment loans for people who

have been laid off. The conference will hear a report on the annual wage.

Ford Local 600 has advanced additional points supplementing this titled: "Fight Depression through Jobs, Peace and Trade." The four officers, Stellato, Orr, Grant, Johnson, said their program was to obtain jobs for the American people in a world of peace.

Ford Local 600 proposes 30-hour week with 40-hour pay. World trade, \$200 a month pension, FEPC in the contracts, cutting down the speedup.

★

MEANWHILE auto workers' wages were lifted two cents an hour under the escalator clause, and from Sept. to Oct., rents went up 5.1 percent according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission reported that 125,000 workers are unemployed in Michigan with more to come by the first of the year. Business Week, employers' magazine, predicts a 19 percent in production in 1954.

Many thousands in Michigan are on part time work. There are 11,274 workers on direct relief in the state; 18,458 who get assistance from the Aid to Dependent Children; and 82,439 on old age pensions.

UAW President Walter Reuther, commenting on the rise in cost of living, said that the effect on families living on fixed incomes continues to be tragic.

Commenting further on the two cent wage increase he said: "On each occasion when wage increases have resulted from inflation we have repeated that such increases do not represent any real increase in purchasing power."

Local 3 Tackles Speedup, Layoffs

HAMTRAMCK. — Speedup and layoffs are the twin evils tackled on almost every page of last week's Dodge Main News, organ of UAW Local 3.

Speedup Chrysler workers produced more cars in nine months of 1953 than they did in 12 months of 1952, president Joe Cheal points out.

Now production is being cut and more layoffs are in the offing.

"Since the layoff started," Cheal writes, "people are constantly coming to the local who are being threatened with the loss of goods they bought. . . ."

"Something must be done to protect the worker until a way is found to protect his equity in good living. Maybe the UAW-CIO conference being called in Washington will come up with the answer."

Local 3 vice president C. "Pat" Quinn reports how low management can sink in its drive for profits (\$55,676,548 for the first nine months of 1953; plus \$34,562,365 set aside for "depreciation.")

"In their mad rush to serve their masters, some supervision of the Chrysler Corporation is even now time-studying nature and the inalienable right of every human being to pass waste in a given amount of time required by nature," he writes.

Pressed Steel foremen have been instructed to warn workers taking "excessive" personal time; then to dock them in 10ths of an hour; then to hand out one-day penalty layoffs "until Time Study figures are produced."

Quinn served notice on the zealous time-study artists that "the workers are organized now, not a silent cowed mass of humanity."

"Surely," he added, "the wealth we built for the Chrysler Corporation was not built in latrines nor loafing in the press room. The mangled arms, hands and fingers bear loud testimony to the effect that Dodge workers work hard and risk their limbs for their daily loaf of bread and the greater profit glory of the Chrysler Corporation."

Headline elsewhere in the paper read:

"Speedup follows production cut in final assembly unity;" and "wire room to fight company speedup."

Calls for Unity At Chevy Local

FLINT.—Bob Murphy, president of Chevrolet UAW Local 659, stresses the urgency of the Dec. 6-7 UAW conference on unemployment and the need for unity to achieve its aims.

"This Conference is not just another routine union gathering. Its results will have the most far-reaching repercussions throughout our land," he writes in "Searchlight."

"Up until the first of November, Local 659 was enjoying a full employment week but since that time, due to the changing of models and inventory, we were off and now are working only short hours and the prospect of a permanent layoff to some extent is in the offing."

"The Eisenhower Administration, completely dominated by Big Business, is the major instrument for carrying out the reactionary policies of the economic bosses. There can be no reliance whatsoever on this Administration to voluntarily work for any program that would advance the well being of Labor and the Nation. . . ."

"In order for the Unemployment Conference in Washington to be a success and the contract changes your local union has submitted to the General Motors Council to become effective, we must have unity. Our chance of winning is good or bad depending upon how united we are and how determined we are to use our strength against the company—rather than against our friends. Fortunes have been spent in raiding and disrupting the unions and other workers in all industries. This is a form of criminal insanity, under present conditions it is treacherous to the entire labor

HOWARD FAST

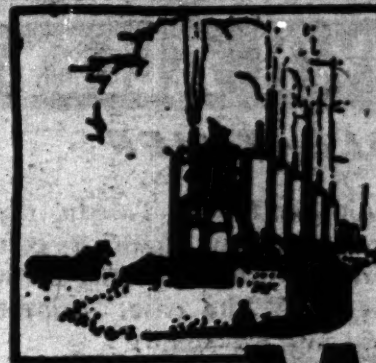
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Rising Tide Against McCarthyism

SATURDAY, DEC. 5 — 7:30 P.M.

Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd.

A buffet supper will be served • Price: \$1.50
Auspices: Committee for Keeping McCarthyism Out of Michigan
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Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1953

Teamsters Probe Perils All Labor

Hoffman's Plan

DETROIT.—An arch-redbaiting, labor-hating Congressman, Clare Hoffman, with two cronies, is attacking and smearing the entire labor movement. Under the guise of investigation certain practices of labor bureaucrats James Hoffa, Ber Brennan and other brass of the AFL Teamsters Union.

The press laps up the filth that Hoffman scrapes off the Teamsters Union, known to lack rank and file democracy.

Toffa's factional opponent in the AFL here, Frank X. Martel, gloats over government interference in an AFL union's affairs.

Shooting at the 60,000-member Teamster organization from another flank is Circuit Grand Jury Judge Miles Culehan, pal of former Detroit police commissioner Harry S. Toy. Already six leaders of the Teamsters Union are indicted and awaiting trial for al-

movement. . . .

"We must spend every moment in building unity for in unity there is strength to win."

leged shakedowns.

Even if it is true that payoffs from the bosses are taking place in the Teamsters Union, labor should itself clean out and not leave it to foes of organized labor. Because when that is done the whole labor movement gets blamed for what is alleged to have taken place in the Teamsters.

George Meany, AFL president, announced two months ago that he would be here look into AFL county president Frank Martel's shenanigans. If he comes he may find that he has two places to clean up. Hoffa is seeking to get Martel ousted so that he can run the AFL in Michigan. Martel, who is a pal of Harry Toy, who in turn is friendly with Miles Culehan, figures that Culehan's grand jury will take care of Hoffa.

McCARTHY PUBLICITY DOOMS FAIR TRIAL

DETROIT.—On the morning after Sen. Joseph McCarthy's inflammatory radio and television appearance, Saul Wellman requested a mistrial for the six defendants in the Smith Act trial here. The motion was denied.

In an off-the-cuff declaration, made in the absence of the jury, Wellman stressed that the McCarthy address and the wide publicity it had been accorded would irreparably prejudice the jury and make a fair trial even more impossible.

Speaking in behalf of himself and his co-defendants, Helen Winter, William Allan, Thomas Dennis, Nat Cantley and Philip Schatz, he said:

"Last night at eleven o'clock, a most violent and irresponsible speech was made over at least two

Detroit television stations, a number of radio stations and today the full text of this reckless and irresponsible speech at least up to this hour has been carried by the Detroit Times and may be carried by the two other newspapers in town.

"In that thirty minute speech, a false attack was made on the former President of the United States in an effort to tie him to a malicious, slanderous discourse of the Communist Party and its activities. That was a follow-up of a red-baiting attack on former President Truman a week ago by the Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover. And in this speech last night new issues were thrown in that affected this trial such questions as Communist spies, that our country engaged in a war which was declared a hundred and five years ago by Karl Marx: it was re-

declared by Lenin and repeatedly reaffirmed by Joseph Stalin.

"In that speech McCarthy went on to speak about Communist traitors, Communist spy rings, Communist infiltration and a whole host of other slanderous lying issues, including such questions as trying to infer that Communists are tied up with plotting to blow up industrial plants or that they are responsible for the one hundred and forty thousand casualties in Korea."

Wellman pointed out to Judge Picard, who was listening intently, that such lying slanders about Communists would be headlines by the time the jury reached the streets, and without question would be prejudiced against the defendants. He then dealt with the pressure the McCarthyites exert on juries by their guilt by association tie-ins.

Wellman pointed out that McCarthy had said that Wm. Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party who is named

as a coconspirator of the Michigan Six, had been "indicted for conspiracy against this country." Also Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry. Wellman pointed out that these three were indicted under the Smith Act but were not indicted for a Communist conspiracy against this country.

Wellman said this type of inflammatory material is false, malicious, and is intended to have effect on trials such as this.

He charged that McCarthy's speech was a new type of pressure and leads us to the conclusion that a fair trial is now even more impossible.

Judge Picard interjected: "Well I came in last night about ten minutes after 11. I happened to turn on the television and I heard a couple of sentences of McCarthy and turned it off. . . . I can't stop the members of the Senate, the Attorney General or anyone else."

He overruled the motion for a mistrial or any kind of continuance.

1953 Michigan Worker Christmas Bazaar

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2 P.M. TO 1 A.M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 13
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